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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Letters from Our Correspondents in Paris and London.

The Administration of Justice in a Paris Court.

A Day Among the Prisoners, the Lawyers and the Gens D'Armes.

Mr. Gladstone's Address--His Exposition of the Liberals' Policy.

Interesting Account of the Social Science Congress at Birmingham.

JUSTICE IN FRANCE.

Through the Palais—The Sixth Chamber—Elements of a Paris Court-room—A Look at the Prisoners—Trial, Conviction, Sentence—One Incident of Many.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 10, 1868.

By a singular approximation in the French mode of procedure, journalists are made to pass before the same law Courts as vagrants and malefactors of the lowest grade. The approximation is not flattering to the journalists, but in the matter of tribunals accused people are expected not to be too nice. As a delicate attention, however, to the journalists they are not called up on the same day; they are favored with a night of ventilation after the evacuation of the vagrants; and perhaps the latter may say—and *vice versa*.

The Courts in the Palace of Justice go by numbers, like the cross-streets of a city. There must be a dozen of them. Then there are two higher Courts of appeal—the Imperial Court, which has the right to judge definitively on the merits of a verdict from below; and the Court of Cassation, or last Court of Appeal, which either confirms cases on appeal, or sends them with its objections to whatever Court it pleases, to be tried over again.

Then there are auxiliary Courts without number, mostly Courts of Referees for the adjustment of small claims, and especially claims which require to be judged by "experts." M. HAUSSMAN, in his new additions to the Palace, is going to lodge all these supplementary tribunals in the most approved modern style. Only, instead of the old Palace, with its narrow and sinuous and bewildering passages, we are going to have a treble extent of square and spacious halls, running to the end of vision in a straight line; we are going to have, in fine, instead of a crooked village of the old style, a modern city, full of grandeur and of "angular rectangularity." Three centuries hence another Haussman will perhaps find this too regular and convenient, and will tear it all down, to give place to crooked architecture again.

The famous Sixth Chamber, called also the *Police Correctionnelle*, which used to occupy a ground floor, has been transferred to the second story of one of the new wings of the Palace. A few *gens d'armes* and municipal guards are seen lounging at the door and in the spacious vestibule. But one must not be deceived by their do-nothing manner. They are ready to give you information or to arrest you as the case may be. A little electric bell near them indicates when a prisoner is trying to escape from some of the interior Courts, and orders them to bar the door against all comers from either direction.

As you mount the wide stairs, which branch off to the right and left, you see a narrow stone bridge or gallery jutting from the wall over your head, through which the prisoners are led, away from contact with the public. Even the Correctional Police has its Bridge of Sighs!

The entrance to the Court-room has double baize doors, and a soldier to guard them, who is less ferocious than he looks. The Court-room is an oblong square, with the Judges' bench at the further end. The bench is not elevated more than three feet from the floor. To the right the State's Attorney sits in a little box against the wall, more elevated than the Judges' stand. Against the wall, to the left, with a door behind it communicating to a guard and a waiting-room, is the prisoners' lodge. In the middle of the room, near the Judges' stand, is the desk of the clerks; further back an iron bar, stuck firmly in the floor, with a cross-piece for the hands; this is the witnesses' stand. Behind this and on either side of the aisle are places for less than a dozen lawyers, with one high desk for the lawyer that has the floor. Still nearer the door are benches on each side for witnesses and *gens d'armes*, with a side door and waiting-room for witnesses who are not to hear what other witnesses say. The public are entitled to a stand-up in a little five feet of vacancy near the door. On the wall, over the prisoners' box, a bust of the Emperor, and further along on the same wall, a clock; over the Judges' stand the scales of justice, engraved in a medallion in the wainscoting, and over this a dark and lugubrious picture of Christ on the cross, which prisoners sometimes mistake, in the confusion of a first entry, for a representation of the doom that awaits them!

The room is not more than forty by thirty feet; the fitting up is simple and convenient; there is no straining for effect; the whole place wears an air of business; there is nothing, in fine, one would desire changed but the gowns and square hats of judges and lawyers. But these will soon disappear like the other remnants of an age which depended on outer show for a great part of its authority.

This description of the sixth chamber will answer for nearly all the others; the same oblong form, the same size, the same arrangement of the floor, the same bust of the Emperor, the same clock, the same scales of justice in the wainscoting, and the same terrifying figure of the crucifixion.

We have fallen on the rogues' day. The prisoners' box contains a dozen subjects, closely packed together on the front seat, with three *gens d'armes* sitting on the seat behind them. We wonder where such a queer-looking mass of humanity comes from. One sees none such in the streets. Is there a relation between optical and moral vision?—for these representatives of the lower strata all squint, or have short vision, or blear eyes. Every one of them looks rachitic and consumptive; there is not a robust individual in the collection. Does degradation of fibre lead to degradation of moral? There is nothing ferocious in the physiognomy of the crowd of small rascality; one feels that with a good stick he could put to flight the whole dozen of them. Their dim and sickly and unsteady eyes go wandering from the door, where they anxiously hope to see witnesses arrive, to the other end of the room, where the Court is to make its entry. There ought to be a healthy penal colony somewhere into which to evacuate, and revive, and rebuild this mass of degenerated and decrepit city of humanity.

Attention! The presiding Judge and his two associates are coming in. The officials rise to their feet, they seize their square caps by the crown and raise them straight up in the air, as if afraid to derange their *coiffure*; the presiding Judge does the same, looking, while executing the awkward movement, toward the Prosecuting Attorney, who, for him, is the most important personage in the place. His Honor then sits down, raps sharply on the desk; the Under-Sheriff, in gown and skull-cap like the rest, cries out in a business way, "Silence! The Court is opened! Si—lence!" But there is no great need of the injunction; the Court-room is too small, by intention, to permit confusion.

The comedy opens. A large pile of papers—*dossiers*, they are called—are placed before the Judge, who quickly dives into them and calls out: "Jean Valjean! Stand up! Your name? Age? Residence? Occupation?" all in one breath, and before the astonished Valjean has time to make his answers, the Judge, who knows what he is going to say, goes on in a rapid and peremptory way: "On the night of the 15th Policeman Marchal caught you," &c., &c. "Your Honor." "There now, there is no use denying it; you know you did. At any rate Marchal is here to swear to it. Where is Marchal?" Marchal advances to the iron cross-bar, but has scarcely got there when the Judge goes on in a single breath and without giving the witness time to pronounce a word: "Hold up your right hand! You swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth? Your name? Age? Residence? Occupation?—(as if he didn't know? Now, tell us what you saw." The policeman squares himself, and begins a methodical story, to the horror of the Judge, who begins to fidget in his seat, and look around, and ask questions of his associate Judges without listening to their replies, (just like presiding Judges the world over,) and at last, when the witness is in the middle of his story, the Judge breaks out: "There, Policeman Marchal, you may retire; the cause is heard. Jean Valjean, you are condemned to thirteen months' imprisonment, and fifty francs fine!"

Then plunging into the pile of *dossiers* again, he exclaims: "There, you next man, stand up! Your name? Age? Occupation? Residence? You stand charged with having," &c., &c. "There, now, there is no use denying it!" and so on till the first batch of a dozen rogues is disposed of. One holds his breath at the rapidity of the operation, and wonders whether the nervous, rapid-talking little man on the bench is a machine, or a comedy actor repeating his *rôle*. While the operation is going on, you catch yourself looking about for the man that turns the crank!

But here comes another batch; there are women in the party, and the comedy threatens to turn to drama. A lady plaintiff comes forward to the witnesses' bar, and is rudely interpellated by the Court, because her daughter, an important witness, is not present. "Your daughter has run away again and you want us to find her for you! Why don't you take better care of your daughter? Don't you know that she goes to *Mabille* every night, and that her name is on the Police books?" "*Non, est-ce Dieu possible!*" She knew nothing of the terrible truth, and thereupon fainted. Tableau! The Police knew more of the morality of the girl than the mother.

Here is a good-looking young servant girl whose mistress accuses her of pilfering. The girl cries, repents and acknowledges that she took a few trifles. The Judge is moved at last. He stops, looks around the room, fixes his eye on the State's Attorney, who rises, lifts his skull-cap straight up as usual, and then sits down—as much as to say, "I leave the case to your Honor's best judgment." His Honor then looked at one of the young lawyers within the bar—we see none but very young or very old lawyers in this Court—as much as to say, "Come, now, there's a chance to air your juvenile eloquence. Volunteer and say something in favor of the young woman." He got up, and with the gracefulness and ease common to Frenchmen, made most effective appeal for "his young and interesting client." He went over the stereotyped phrases which we have heard a hundred times, and which never fail to bring tears to our eyes: "Thrown young on a heartless world without a friend or a guide—handsome and fond of dress—a first fault—her whole future blasted if condemned to the prison walls," &c.—the appeal threw the audience into tears and the girl into hysterics. The Judge looked uneasy; he muttered to himself, "It's a pity; isn't probably a bad girl; didn't take much: how she does go on: poor girl." Then, raising his voice: "But the law must be respected. Give her twenty-four hours! Take her out! Take her out!" The Judge was a better man than he appeared to be.

But we had had enough emotion for one day, and came away leaving the mill still grinding away.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Gladstone's Address—The Upshot of his Answer to Disraeli's Challenge—Progress of the Elections—The Candidates and their Characters—Pauperism—Literary Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1868.

Mr. GLADSTONE has taken exactly one week to prepare a counterblast to Mr. DISRAELI, and this morning the result is before the public. We may now consider that the fight has begun in earnest. The two commanders are in the field, and each has proclaimed no surrender. Mr. DISRAELI is for reforming the Irish Church, but not for abolishing it. Mr. GLADSTONE will not hear of reforms, but advocates simple abolition. The country will shortly decide which policy it prefers.

Mr. GLADSTONE's address is marked by that studied frankness and plain speaking which are usually accepted as striking proofs of his sincerity. He is like the man whose face is open and ingenuous, whose voice is clear and winning, who shakes you by the hand with touching effusion, and all the time is deliberately deceiving you in every statement he makes. You will find that Mr. GLADSTONE's address will be held up to the admiration of the world as a model of manly sincerity and wise statesmanship. If, however, any reader should be cautious enough to set aside the encomiums of partisans, and study the document for himself, under the light of past events, he will be much surprised to see that Mr. GLADSTONE has not scrupled to misrepresent facts, for the sake of injuring his opponents, in a manner which forbids us to regard him as an honest and high-minded leader.

In the first place, Mr. GLADSTONE gives such an account of the resignation of Lord RUSSELL's Ministry, in 1866, as occurs to him *to-day*, but it is totally inaccurate when regarded as an historical *résumé*. He says that Lord RUSSELL and his colleagues resigned in order to "secure the early triumph of Reform." This representation would pass muster in the argument of a "Gladstonian" on the hustings, or in the pages of the *Spectator*, where we are used to seeing Mr. GLADSTONE exalted as a demi-god; but the well-known facts are that the Russell Ministry had become greatly discredited in the country, for trifling with Reform and all other questions that Mr. GLADSTONE was tired of working. In the second place, that a very large defection from the Liberal ranks, led by Mr. LOWE, was ceaseless in its opposition to the Ministry; that Mr. GLADSTONE lost his temper on many occasions over the attacks of the "Adullamites," and that being signally beaten on a measure which it considered of the first importance the Administration had at last no alternative but to resign. Now Mr. GLADSTONE quietly ignores all these circumstances, and makes out the resignation to have been an act of *policy* devised for patriotic purposes. Is this what you would call sincerity or fair dealing?

Mr. GLADSTONE proceeds to give his own version of the Reform bill passed by Mr. DISRAELI, the upshot of it being that Mr. GLADSTONE alone deserves the credit of the bill, although Mr. GLADSTONE and Earl RUSSELL (then Lord JOHN) repeatedly attempted to settle the question of Reform, and each time failed. Mr. DISRAELI did really settle it, and now Mr. GLADSTONE takes the credit for it.

Mr. GLADSTONE then goes on to the question of the national expenditure. I have before written to you concerning the hypocrisy—and we might be permitted to add the falseness—of the representations which have been put forward on behalf of the Radicals on this subject. The truth is that the national expenditure is one of those questions which are always taken up by the party in opposition for the sake of raising a cry against their opponents at elections. But two or three points in the present controversy are quite unanswerable, and as they bear directly upon Mr. GLADSTONE's reputation as a financier, I beg the attention of your readers to them:

1. Taxation in this country was never so high as it has been under Mr. GLADSTONE's rule.

2. During the ten years that Mr. GLADSTONE was Chancellor of the Exchequer his *estimates* were greatly exceeded by the actual expenditure, with the exception of a single year—showing that as a practical financier he was unworthy of confidence.

3. Among the highest budgets ever brought into the House of Commons were those which Mr. GLADSTONE produced—in one of them, the announcement, of the sum to be provided for, £70,040,000—was received with "sensation" by a crowded House. (See Hansard's Debates, April 3, 1862.)

4. The Liberal Party has over and over again complained in past years of Mr. GLADSTONE's recklessness and extravagance. On one occasion Lord OVERSTONE (formerly Mr. JONES LOYD, a banker, and a great *Liberal* authority on finance,) declared in the House of Lords that there was "no possible form of objectionable financial procedure" to which Mr. GLADSTONE had not resorted. "We had converted capital into income, we had seriously diminished our balances in the Exchequer, we had added to our debt, and we had repealed taxes without a surplus revenue." This, be it remembered, was not the opinion of an adverse politician, but of a Liberal of acknowledged ability and independence.

When Mr. GLADSTONE now attacks the Conservatives for adding to the expenditure, he simply makes himself the instrument of a dishonest party move.

The larger portion of his address is reserved for the treatment of the Irish Church question. Upon this Mr. GLADSTONE might well afford to be truthful, for he is unquestionably strong in the country. I have from the very first expressed my opinion that he will carry the day at the ensuing elections. It is quite superfluous meanness on the part of Mr. GLADSTONE to seek to strengthen his cause by distorting the acts of his political adversaries. That he does practice deception in a very scandalous manner, I shall now proceed to prove.

Mr. GLADSTONE says that the Conservatives "asked to establish, at the charge of the Exchequer, a Roman Catholic University, and declared their readiness to recognize the principle of religious equality in Ireland," &c. Now, this is a plain statement, and so important that any one might suppose it could be substantiated by evidence. It is, however, untrue from beginning to end, and Mr. GLADSTONE seems to have put it forward chiefly to strengthen prejudices and exasperate his opponents. The Conservative Government never asked to establish a Catholic University—they did the very reverse. They were applied to by Roman Catholic Bishops to endow a Catholic University. When the Ministry found that the claims of the Bishops were of a most arrogant and unreasonable kind, they declined to listen any further to the proposed negotiation, and for this they were bitterly denounced by the prelates. Mr. GLADSTONE's version of this transaction is therefore not only inaccurate, but it is so completely the opposite of the truth, that it cannot be the result of forgetfulness. Mr. GLADSTONE has, in point of fact, designedly falsified the facts of recent contemporary history.

This address will provoke a bitter strife, and in my next letter I shall probably have to give you some account of the beginning of it. At present I write before there has been time for any comment to appear in our journals, the address having been issued at a late hour last night. This, by the way, is a serious inconvenience to such journals as the *Spectator* and the *Saturday Review*, which are obliged to take up a question a week old. Last Saturday the *Spectator* came out in its very first paragraph with the announcement, "Mr. DISRAELI has not yet spoken"—whereas, Mr. DISRAELI's address was in everybody's hands hours before. Now that the *Spectator* has had time to think over the Conservative Manifesto a whole week, it of course says a good many spiteful things about it. It has spent six days in manufacturing vinegar for Mr. DISRAELI; it can spend the next six in making the smoothest honey for Mr. GLADSTONE. It is a great thing for a weekly paper to have one politician whom it regards as an angel and another whom it paints as the being addressed by BURNS as "Auld Horne, Satan, Nick, or Clootie." The *Spectator's* account of Mr. DISRAELI is very like BURNS' picture of the "Deil":

> "Whyles, ranging like a roarin lion,
> For prey, a' holes an' corners tryin;
> Whyles on the strong-winged tempest flyin,
> Tirlin the kirks;
> Whyles, in the human bosom pryin,
> Unseen thou lurk."

The course taken by the *Spectator* and other journals recalls Archbishop WHATELY's witty remarks on "weights without scales," which may be found in his "Miscellaneous Remains," p. 197. He tells us that he has observed many men who have minds supplied with *weights*, but no *scales*. "There are some men," he says, "not wanting in acuteness, who notice all the reasons and all the objections on each side of a question, not overlooking any probability or improbability; but when they come to *set one against another* are often as inaccurate as one who should consider a handful of gold dust and a handful of road dust as of equal weight. Their minds, in short, seem to have weights, but no scales." The mischief is made worse when the weights are *false* ones, which is the case with some of the journalists who set up Mr. GLADSTONE as a sort of Dagon, and call upon all men to worship him.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections increase in warmth as the critical hour approaches. That little amusement which I described in a recent letter has begun with great effect in several places. A Cabinet Minister is among the first to fall a victim to it. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, the Indian Secretary, has had a very rough canvass in North Devonshire, in common with the other candidates, and he has faced it with great good humor. It is awkward to be called upon to speak in a town where a large party is opposed to you, and where the meeting will not hear a single word you say. When this game has gone on for a month, one gets a little tired of it. But this is not all that Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE endured. At Collumpton there was a great row at a meeting of the worthy electors. After a time they set to work fighting, and mud was thrown about in a manner which lightened the labors of the street-cleaners the following day. With this mud the intelligent voters soon mixed rotten eggs, thus making a kind of batter which the candidates might receive as a token of Collumpton hospitality. One of the candidates was pelted with mud, eggs and rotten apples—the rough ingredients of a pudding—until he was fain to take to his heels. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE made his speech, and remarked that the meeting was a very lively one. Then a Mr. FARRANT got up to say a few words. They proved to be very few. "He tried to make a speech," says the report, "but little could be heard except 'I was born and bred in the parish.'" With this important contribution to their knowledge the electors were satisfied, and promptly supplied Mr. FARRANT with his share of rotten eggs. A man cannot make a good speech with a stale egg trickling down his cheek and mouth, and a soft apple planked in his stomach.

THE CANDIDATES.

The candidates now before the country are no better, and, perhaps, not very much worse, than we have seen in former years. There are a good many literary men in the field, but artisans are very scarce, I am sorry to say, for I should have liked to see a fair delegation from the working classes in the new House of Commons. The *sham* workingman is worse than useless, for he deceives the country as to the true state of opinion among the classes he affects to represent. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there is not one *true* workingman before any constituency. Mr. ODGER has long gained a living by the lucrative trade of political agitation—and that is not my idea of a workingman. I should like to see a carpenter, or a printer, or any other man who gains his living by manual labor and skill, come forward as the representative of his companions. But the obstacles in the way of such men are so great as to render it almost idle to expect them in the field. In the first place, a workingman to come forward as a candidate must give up his employment, and go forward on a dark and uncertain road. Not many would like to make this experiment. Then, how is a man to offer himself to any constituency without money? The experienced demagogue always has friends who will give him a friendly puff—perhaps a still more welcome £10 note. But John Smith who sets up type in a newspaper office is not known to "philosophers," and there is generally too much independence in his character to permit him to go round with the hat *in forma pauperis*.

PAUPERISM.

To-day I read in the *Morning Star* a paragraph containing the report of the meeting of the Unemployed Poor League. It opens with a line which strongly recommends the Society to me:

"No Emigration! No Pauperism!! No Poor Rates!!!"

These are my sentiments—especially the one with the three notes of admiration after it. I wish there was no pauperism in this country, and I heartily wish there were no poor rates. But how does the League propose to do away with these evils? Unfortunately, on that point, it is silent. It excites one's hopes only to disappoint them. It is thought, I believe, in America that pauperism exists in England because no provision is made by the local or Imperial Governments for the support of the poor. Whatever may be the cause of poverty, it certainly is not *that*. The amount raised for the relief of the poor in this country is stupendous. It has not been much less than £5,000,000 a year ever since 1861. Even this, of course, is less than it used to be. In 1830 the amount expended was upward of £8,000,000 sterling; in 1853, upward of £6,000,000. In six months of 1864 it was £2,250,971. Now, it must not be supposed that this money is derived exclusively from the rich. They do, indeed, pay more than any other class, but the rates fall upon *all* classes in proportion, and they vary in amount in different parishes. The assessment is made on the rent of the house in which one lives. In some parishes it reaches from four shillings to seven shillings in the pound in Winter time; in others it is as low as one shilling—seldom lower. Suppose that A. B. is a man who works very hard for his living at some profession, and is obliged to live in a decent neighborhood. He may pay from £150 to £300 a year for his house. The rates and taxes levied upon him will vary from £30 to £60 a year. If he pays £200 a year for his house, twice every year a man will come to his door and demand 200 shillings "for the poor"—£10. It is most likely that A. B. is very poor himself; the struggle to live respectably is very hard in all countries. He may have a wife and children to provide for, life insurance to keep up, and a variety of other claims upon him, which keep his pocket at low-water mark. He may work far harder than an artisan ever dreams of doing—from 7 in the morning till 7 at night. I have known such men slave on, and then leave off two hours for dinner, and begin again at 9 and go on until 2 or 3 the next morning. Then they will be called at 7, after four or five hours' sleep, and get into harness once more. I observe that no one ever says a word for this class in the community. They are swept in with the "rich," and held up to the odium of the "working classes" by such men as GOLDWIN SMITH, BEALES, ODGER, and all the rest of them. Let me tell you that ODGER is a great deal better off than many a man in this town whom he insults and vituperates as the "oppressor of the poor." Justice! Why not render justice to the professional class, the men who strain every nerve to live reputably and pay their way, and who find themselves taxed, taxed, taxed until all life is poisoned by anxieties about pence? Does the *Spectator*, or any other "advanced" journal, ever put forward a plea for men who are too proud to go about the country howling against the "rich," and yet toil so hard that the veriest drudge in the roads might refuse to change places with them? Then you hear of some man who is really well-to-do, like Mr. VERNON HARCOURT, getting up and declaiming against his own set, and toadying the "poor," and increasing the ill-will and bitter feelings which are too plentiful at any time in an overgrown community such as this. Poor A. B.! My sympathies are with him. His wife makes a pretty bonnet for four or five shillings with her own hands—for A. B. cannot afford to buy her one very often—and she is denounced by the Odgers (as part of her class) for all sorts of crimes of which she and her husband are perfectly innocent—for neglecting the education of the poor, for letting people want bread, and one knows not what besides. Then an American friend meets her and says, "Dear me! how many beggars there are about the streets! What a hard-hearted country!" The poor little soul knows that the Tax Collector has just called at her house and forced from her husband those 200 shillings which they need so badly for other things, and all for "the poor." Yes! I sympathize with A. B., whether he be a young doctor, or artist, or sculptor, or author, and I should like to help him more than Mr. ODGER. And yet to say this exposes a man to a *vendetta* in this radical age. We shall have to come to America for conservatism by and by.

LITERARY MATTERS.

Enough of such matters for to-day! But if we turn to literary topics I am afraid we do not get into a pleasanter atmosphere. Sometimes we seem to fall upon a *snarly* week—all the papers are snapping at each other, editors bandy personalities, (of a subdued kind,) and the whole population seems to be in an ill-temper. Such a week has been the present—do you ever have them in America? Or is everybody always good-tempered there, and do people never call each other hard names? If so I should like to live at New-York instead of London, for here we have been in hot water all the week. The *Spectator* has been firing away at the *Pall Mall*, the *Pall Mall* has returned the fire and sent a broadside at the *Times* besides, then the *Spectator* returns to the charge and calls the *Pall Mall* ungentlemanly, and half insinuates that its standard of honor is not much to boast of. The *Pall Mall* hits back right and left. The *Times* cuts up its own contributor "Historicus"—the *Morning Star* lashes itself into a wild rage over the *Standard*—one *Times'* dramatic critic slashes away at another, and Mr. BANDMANN, the actor, joins in the disturbance—and there is altogether such a hubbub that a peaceable man like your correspondent longs to take the well-known lodge in a vast wilderness in order to get clear of so many quarrelsome people. As for the Bandmann dispute, the *Times'* critic was rather careless in his quotations from Lord LYTTON's new-old play, the "Rightful Heir," but, in the main, Mr. BANDMANN is in the wrong. I am inclined to think it is all over with him in London. He was received very courteously when he first appeared, and in a part which had some half foreign quaintness about it, and which nobody could altogether make out, he achieved a success. Now he appears in a play people can understand, and he breaks down. I am sorry for it, for there is every reason to believe that Mr. BANDMANN is a diligent student—but the capital is not the place for a mere student. A true artist would wait until he became proficient before appealing to the public judgment. The opinion I expressed to you last week on Lord LYTTON's play I still retain. The work is to be published next Monday, and as I sent you some account of it last Saturday—ten days before it appeared—I hope your readers will admire the "enterprise," &c., with which I obtain early information for them. The play is stilted in language, but the plot itself is not to be condemned. I said last week that it is not likely to be a success, and during this week it has been played to half empty houses. On the first night the presence of Lord LYTTON gave it an *éclat* which it has not been able to borrow since.

The new work on NAPOLEON, which I told you several weeks ago was to be published in November, (or perhaps earlier,) is to be entitled *Napoleon at Fontainbleau and Elba*, 1814-15, by the British Commissioner, Major-Gen. Sir NEIL CAMPBELL. It consists of this officer's journal and letters. There is also to proceed from the same house, (Mr. MURRAY's,) *Travels and Adventures in Alaska*, by FREDERIC WHYMPER. Two new papers are announced, the one daily, to be called the *Morning Luminary*—was there ever such a stupid title?—the other weekly, to be called *Progress*. Both will be published at one penny. A new evening paper, price one-half penny, has made its appearance, called the *Evening Mercury*; it seems to me rather a contemptible sheet.

Mr. PHILIP HARWOOD has been definitively appointed editor of the *Saturday Review*, and those "women articles" are not written by a "titled lady," but by a curate of a London parish.

L.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Congress at Birmingham—Scientific Diversions—Excursion to Dudley—An Instructive Soiree—Male and Female Notabilities of the Gathering.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BIRMINGHAM, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1868.

A Social Science Congress brings together an extraordinary collection of noblemen, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, professors, politicians and philanthropists. Women, perhaps, are more numerous than men, and those who take an active part in the proceedings are a greater attraction. Whenever a woman of note is to read a paper in any section, the room is sure to be crowded. Miss CARPENTER crammed the Repression of Crime Section when she read her paper on the condition of the prisons of India, and filled the large lecture theatre of the Midland Institute with her lecture on Female Education in India, though there was an immense meeting at the Town Hall, just across the street, at the same moment. Miss GARRETT, also, whose pretty fingers are knocking at the doors of the medical colleges, demanding medical degrees for women, draws large and admiring audiences.

The time for holding the Congress has been, in some respects, unfavorable. Many distinguished men have been kept away by the work of the political campaign. The Earl of CARNARVON, Lord LYTTELTON, Lord HOUGHTON, Lord TEIGNMOUTH, who are safe in the House of Peers, can give their time to social science, but members of the Lower House must look to their seats. They have not got the hang of the new schoolhouse. They do not yet know what effect the extension of the suffrage may have upon the new Parliament. So they are busy educating the people, and hundreds of meetings are nightly held in all parts of the Kingdom. Consequently there was a great dearth of M. P.'s at Birmingham. We had Mr. WATZ, Prof. FAWCETT, Mr. DIXON, a local member, and scarcely any others.

Middle-class England is not remarkable for hospitality—at least, the large towns, and the trading and manufacturing classes are not celebrated in that way. Such a collection of philosophers in an American city would have been entertained munificently. Here I saw and heard of very little, except public hospitality. Most of it, I judge, was done in a wholesale way, at the Mayor's reception, the visit to the Earl of DUDLEY's castle and caverns, at the grand *soirée* at the Town Hall, and at a few of the manufacturing establishments and private picture galleries thrown open for inspection.

To clear my mind of intruding and superfluous matters, allow me to take a somewhat external and festive view of the Congress before proceeding to discuss its more serious occupations. And first, of the Mayor's reception. The Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. AVERY, is a good representative man—solid, sensible, attentive to his duties, welcoming the Congress for Birmingham. The Town Hall, as prepared for his reception, was magnificent. The basement was converted into a great refreshment room, in the centre of which a fountain splashed among ferns and flowers. Tables were covered with wines, fruits, light dainties, and ices and claret-cup were profusely served to the visitors. In the Great Hall the display of plants and flowers was magnificent. A collection of pictures was arranged in the gallery, containing, among other gems, portraits of Father NEWMAN, whose Oratory is in the western suburb of Birmingham, and ELIHU BURRITT, the American Consul, who was also present in person. The great organ, one of the largest in England, and an admirably-trained choir of singers, such as make the fame of the great triennial festivals, gave us excellent music. Mayor and Mayoress stood at the head of the room, welcoming all comers. A crowd gathered round the entrance outside to gaze at the splendors of the arriving and departing guests.

EXCURSION TO DUDLEY.

The Saturday's excursion to Dudley was an important feature, and, but for a heavy rain, would have been a great success. Not that the rain kept any away. Englishmen and women are not afraid of water—outside of them. They are always armed with umbrellas, and often with mackintoshes or other water-proof garments. At 3 P. M. an immense special train of first-class carriages drew up in the Snow Hill station, and were soon filled with male and female members of Congress. Thirty minutes run through the Black Country, in a pelting rain, thick smoke, fog, furnace flames, factory chimneys, towns, coal pits, iron works, canals and railways, and the *débris* of all, are mingled in a terrible confusion—the most horrid region this side of—let us say Halifax. I found myself opposite a ponderous parson, chaplain of a great workhouse, and naturally interested in social science, which we discussed during the short journey.

Alighting at Dudley we spread our umbrellas and started off in a long procession for the park and castle at the summit of a picturesque hill, the only beautiful object, except the ladies under the umbrellas, for many miles around. At the gates we were welcomed by the agent of the Earl, Capt. SMITH, mounted on a beautiful white horse, a noble and distinguished beast, which carried his master in the famous charge of Balaclava. Dudley Castle is a great pile of ruins, entirely uninhabited, but with the grounds kept open as a public resort. Portions of it, I judge, are of the thirteenth century—the foundations go back to the seventh—the larger part much later. As usual, the oldest parts are far the most grand and impressive. The later architecture is thin, weak and scampy.

Mounted on white *Balaclava*, Capt. SMITH gathered his visitors on the highest point of ground in front of the castle, and told its story to all who could hear it, amid the pouring rain pattering on the roof of umbrellas. Here are also two other trophies of the Crimean war—two of those Russian cannon captured at Sevastopol, which are distributed over England—a thing no other nation has done, and which England, I believe, is heartily ashamed of. Trophies, no doubt, may be found at certain points, in many countries, but no where else so widely scattered and so insultingly displayed. Then, leading the way to another part of the extensive ruins, our guide rode *Balaclava* into what was once the great kitchen of the castles, with its fire-places still standing on two sides—far the largest I have ever seen. Three oxen could readily be roasted whole at the same time by the two fires. It gave us a wonderful idea of the hospitality of England—at a remote period.

Then we started for the caverns. Winding by a slippery path, in which the ladies required all our skill and gallantry to keep them from sliding down the steeps, using our closed umbrellas for alpen-stocks, we reached the foot of the hill and the yawning mouth of the caverns. Then descending by a steep incline, during which I performed the perilous feat of offering my arm to a lady philosopher or philanthropist, without having had an introduction, we went down into the darkness, where the noble Earl had caused to be set out for us a light refreshment, consisting of an immense number of tallow candles, and blue, red and magnesium illuminations, which lined the path, defined the great pillars and arches, showed us the vaulted roof, and were reflected in the waters of a canal which runs far into the cavern. The lady dropped my arm and thanked me as soon as we came to the light, with the remark, "You cannot be an Englishman!" I set her mind at rest on that point directly. It is not that Englishmen are not kind, helpful, and all that. It is that an Englishman would not save a lady from drowning, unless he was a policeman, without a formal introduction. If a stranger offers the least civility to a lady, he is excused, on the ground that he is a foreigner and does not know any better.

Our long procession advanced nearly half a mile into the illuminated portion of the caverns, whose galleries extend off for miles, but are merely a repetition of the portion lighted up for exhibition. The great gallery in which we were gathered was perhaps eighty feet wide and thirty or forty high. The whole of these excavations, begun centuries ago, of the origin of which there is neither record nor tradition, are in a fine Silurian limestone, bulged up into this Dudley hill by internal forces, and the red sandstone, which should be above it, either never existed or has been rasped off during the glacial period. The entire caverns have been made by quarrying this limestone, at first probably for building and agricultural purposes, and later for smelting the iron of the district, which, on account of the rich seams of pure coal, fine ore and this lime, was formerly among the best in the world.

This is the substance of Capt. SMITH's lecture on geology from a social science point of view, as he was mounted on a small eminence in the widest part of the cavern, surmounted by a board marked "dangerous." This Silurian limestone, he also said, was far from being destitute of fossil remains, as it was long supposed it must be, for here are found those very rare and curious little beasts, the trilobites, of which my scientific friend at Malvern has so fine a collection. The fossil trilobite is from an inch to two inches long, a sort of three-bellied slug, with a horny back, sharp spines, multiple prominent eyes, and is a very curious animal altogether, which, contrary to the development theory, appears in the course of ages to have degenerated into its sole living representative, the wood louse. A good specimen of a fossil trilobite, Mr. SMITH informed us, was worth as much as three live donkeys, or a pretty good poney—say £5; by which rule my Malvern friend must have a handsome property.

Cold and wet as it was without, the warm, dry air of the caverns was very agreeable, and it was proposed that the company should remain in them until the train was ready for our return. So they made speeches, gave plenty of cheers for Earl DUDLEY and his representative; then they grew patriotic over a splendid V. R. with a star in candles, and cheered for the Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal family, and then all joined and sang "God Save the Queen" with a very fine effect. A slow train feeling its way through the regular traffic, brought us safely back to Birmingham.

SCIENTIFIC SOIREE.

While I am doing the festive aspect of the Congress, I may as well notice the *soirée* on Tuesday evening, near the termination of the proceedings. It was given at the Town Hall, with more splendid and elaborate decorations than at the opening reception. The great gallery was filled with a new collection of pictures, photographs from the paintings and drawings of the great masters in the Louvre, rare ferns and flowers, and a wonderful collection of the mosses, butterflies and insects of the district. In the orchestra was an excellent instrumental band. The immense area of the hall was filled with a very elegant as well as distinguished assemblage, and as a storm of music swept through the rare plants and exquisite flowers, sets were formed around eight tables, covered with the most wonderful microscopes manufactured in England. Had the gathering been merely social, we should have danced, but as it was also scientific, we looked into the microscopes. The objects for inspection were selected with a nice adaptation to the objects of the Congress. There were microscopic oysters looking like great lovely pearls; there were spores of muskrooms and pollen of flowers among the loveliest objects in nature; illustrations of sanitary science, crystals of strychnine and the terrible trichinæ. The jeweled magnificence of the richest belles was shamed by the glories of the diamond beetles and hundreds held their breath in mute astonishment as they gazed at the circulation of the blood in the foot of a frog. And no wonder, for it was seen coursing in two great arteries with the rapidity of mountain torrents, a perfect rush of living globules, while slower currents, in which every globule was distinctly visible, coursed through a vast anastomosis of capillaries. It is a beautiful and astounding spectacle, in which we penetrate as deeply into the mysteries of the infinitely little as the telescope carries us into the mysteries of the infinitely vast and sublime. And there was the poor little frog carefully wrapped up in a wet rag, gazing curiously about him, with only a bit of his foot held fast, for the promotion of science, and otherwise as comfortable as could be expected. "On a log, expiring frog!"

Well, I looked at the rush of the vital current in the frog's foot; its million living globules borne impetuously along arteries and veins, or carried more slowly in the vast and complicated network of capillaries; and then at the circulation of human life around me, and was quite at a loss to decide which was most curious. The ladies looked at the wonderful objects in the microscopes of all powers, sizes and prices, without suspecting that they were objects of still greater interest, and from the tops of their chignons to the end of their long trains more wonderful than the plumage of butterflies' wings or a fly's proboscis. And the present fashions of evening dress give a philosopher, it must be confessed, an extraordinary scope of observation.

Looking at so many and so various objects of art and science begets certain sensations, among which may be enumerated hunger and thirst, and you reflect that the microscopes stand over the refreshment room. You have only to descend to the lower stratum to find all these male and female philanthropists eagerly devouring ham and chicken—which are almost always eaten together in England—ices, cakes, jellies, grapes, and drinking the various and excellent wines open to every comer. And here, to my astonishment, I saw the philanthropic gentleman whom I had heard in the morning, in the Section of Repression of Crime, arguing zealously in favor of shutting up the beer-houses, which he insisted were the great cause of demoralization among the lower orders, standing, green glass in hand, in this elegant and luxurious supper-room, in these halls of dazzling light, and amid all this gay and philanthropic company, quaffing his claret punch as if there were not a pauper or a thief in the kingdom. These are the men, provided by all sorts of luxuries, their cellars stored with wines, their larders filled with abundance, surrounded by the comforts of life and the charms of society, who go to Social Science Congresses and send petitions to Parliament "to deprive a poor man of his beer." Of course there are consistent tectotalers, who cut off their own taps and want to cut off other peoples'; but I have not too much patience with men who spend their Sundays at the clubs and vote to close the public houses, or who never dine without their pint of sherry and would shut up every beer-house in the kingdom.

NOTABILITIES.

Some of the notabilities of this *soirée* I have already described. The clever, ready, industrious Earl of Carnarvon was there, as free from all pretension, hauteur, or stuckupness as a genuine nobleman must be. If you want swelling state and lordly dignity, you must go to a *parvenu* to find them—a rich brewer or a manufacturer who has had the luck to be knighted. If you want airs of condescension and urbanity, approach a grocer who has come

was the most attractive person at the Congress. From the Earl of Carnarvon to the most obscure member, all united to do her honor. Miss Carpenter is of a Bristol family, and a sister or near relative of the eminent writer on physiology; a sister of Dr. Phillip Carpenter, now residing in Canada, and well known to many in America. She is sixty years old, a grave and venerable lady with a calm, clear, light gray eye, a kind firm mouth, a persevering, energetic, indomitable, but also quiet, tender and intuitive character. She inspires confidence and wins respect and admiration. She established with her own means, the first juvenile reformatory in England, still in successful operation at Bristol. She has established numerous schools for poor children, and has been engaged all her life in works of philanthropy. Having friends in India, she went, a few years ago to Calcutta, and with the aid of British residents and natives, established schools for the poor, on the system of the ragged schools in England. Last year she made another visit to India, visiting in the three southern Presidencies, and paying special attention to the condition of jails and prison discipline, and to the growing want of female education among the upper classes. Having heard Miss Carpenter's paper on Indian Prisons, and her lecture on Female Education in India, and having also conversed freely with her on those subjects, I cannot do better than to give briefly my impressions of so singular and important an enterprise as the one on which, at the age of sixty years, she is now going to the great Indian Empire.

Young men of the higher castes of Hindoos have been for many years educated in the science and literature of the West, to such a degree that they are successfully competing for civil appointments under the Indian Government. But their women are ignorant, and therefore unfitted to be congenial companions to their husbands. They are betrothed—married in form at least—in childhood, at the age of nine or ten, and cannot, after that period, attend the ordinary schools. Then, if other difficulties could be overcome, there are no teachers. What they learn is taught by men; but male teaching must end at an early period. Women cannot be taught because there are no female teachers, and there are no female teachers because women cannot be taught. On her last visit to India, Miss Carpenter studied the situation, and determined to come home, engage teachers who would go with her to India, and begin a system of education such as the country requires. The Government has given her all needed assistance, and wealthy and influential Hindoos are interested in her work. She has pledged herself not to interfere with their religious or social peculiarities—to attempt no proselyting—and there is no doubt that she will keep her pledge.

The Theatre of the Midland Institute was crowded to hear her explain her plan of operations. In the absence of Lord Lyttelton, who was at the workingmen's meeting, the chair was taken by Sir Walter Crofton, the author of the Irish, or as now adopted, national system of prison discipline. At each side of Sir Walter and Miss Carpenter, sat a handsome and intelligent Hindoo, one a Brahmin, the other a Parsee, in their national costume. When Miss Carpenter had spoken in her calm, clear manner for half an hour, she introduced the Parsee, who, to my surprise, spoke English with scarce a trace of foreign accent, better than nine educated Englishmen out of ten can speak it, and in a fluent and even eloquent manner gave an account of his own efforts, with a few of his Parsee friends, to establish female schools in Bombay. They succeeded admirably up to a certain point, when they met the difficulty Miss Carpenter goes to remove—the entire lack of competent female teachers. The dark-browed Parsee told his story, and then Miss Carpenter finished the exposition of her plans, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of her fashionable audience.

The next day, walking under the trees of Dudley Park, I chanced to find myself next the intelligent Parsee, and as he was not an Englishman, though a British subject, I did not wait for an introduction, but entered at once into a long conversation on India, its inhabitants and its prospects. The Parsees are educated, liberal, enterprising, and though few in numbers, probably not exceeding 200,000, are scattered over the empire. The Mohammedans are extremely bigoted, and attached to their own usages. The Brahmins have a system of religion of which they are very tenacious, and a purity of morals which makes them the admiration of Europeans, and compels those who know them best to say that they ought rather to send missionaries to England, than to expect any benefit from those England sends to India. If the statements made to me in respect to sexual morality among the Brahmins are correct, both England and America have much to learn of them.

The Anglo-Indian Government, since the terrible lesson a few years ago, is very careful not to interfere in any way with the religions or customs of the natives. They have, indeed, nearly put an end to suttees; they have guarded against fatal accidents in the festivals of Juggernaut; but they are careful not to offend the susceptibilities of a hundred and fifty millions of people, by giving any encouragement to those who wish to destroy their institutions, pagan or polygamic. In fact, as a large majority of the subjects of the British Government are Pagans or Mohammedans, and in either case polygamists, there is an obvious inconsistency in a Government founded at home on popular suffrage and professing to express the popular will, going against the convictions of the most numerous bodies of its population. Miss Carpenter, however, has a perfect understanding with the Government on these matters, as she has also respecting the reformation of the prison system, which is nearly as bad in India as it formerly was in England, and has won in a remarkable degree the confidence of the natives.

I have mentioned the workingmen's meeting, which is a regular feature of all these Congresses—church, scientific and social. At a Church Congress the workingmen are invited to listen to Archbishops and Bishops. The British Association the other day treated them to a lecture on a piece of chalk, by Prof. Huxley. The Social Science Congress gave them popular speeches on education and sanitary science, with sly dashes of politics, by Earl Carnarvon, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Houghton, Prof. Fawcett and Mr. Vernon Harcourt. The dingy workingmen of Birmingham filled the hall, and paid in hearty applause for the efforts of both Peers and Commoners. Prof. Fawcett gratified their curiosity most, and being also the most pronounced radical, carried off the lion's share of the plaudits. The meeting was a great success, and of no consequence whatever, unless to show that a Tory Lord may be rather more a friend of the workingman than most Liberals.

In my next I hope to give you, as briefly as possible, a more inside view of the Congress and its work. It is a milestone in the progress of English thought. If there are any ideas respecting reforms of any kind, in law, political economy, education, health, philanthropy, they are brought here for ventilation. Here every would-be reformer, male or female, opens his or her budget. In the various departments or sections every one brings out his hobby and criticises his neighbors. The newspapers of the whole kingdom are filled with reports, correspondence and leading articles on the most important subjects. Inquiry is awakened; thought is excited; Parliament is besieged with plans of reform, and real progress is made. The whole country is educated, and the influence of such a Congress may extend to the British Colonies and even to foreign countries.

MONADNOCK.

A Danseuse Fatally Burned—The Dance Goes on.

From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 21.

Last evening while the *pas de bouquet* was being performed at the Metropolitan Music Hall, on Jefferson-street, near First, Kate Hayden, one of the ballet girls, advanced too near the foot-light. Her very inflammable dress of light gauze took fire, and she was almost immediately wrapped in flames. Four other girls were upon the stage at the time, but were too much panic-stricken to afford assistance; indeed, from the light material of their attire, it would have been dangerous for them to have done so. A gentleman in the audience had the presence of mind to throw his overcoat about the unfortunate woman, which in some measure suppressed the fire. Miss Hayden was removed to the green-room and medical assistance was called into requisition. She had been dreadfully burned on all parts of her person, and was but a scorched and withered relic of her former youth and grace. She was subsequently conveyed to her boarding-house, her piercing cries and heartrending groans piercing the night air. It was thought scarcely possible that she could survive till morning. It was scarcely a moment after the dreadful calamity and the audience had regained its composure that the merry plays, light dances and jolly buffoonery were proceeded with. In one room lay the poor girl suffering the tortures of death, while in the next the music and revelry went on with undiminished ardor.

A telegram from St. Louis to a Democratic paper says: "Gen. Frank Blair registered his name in the list of qualified voters on Monday, without objection being made, leaving the city in the evening. One of the Registrars, Louis Zipp, objected to him, and issued a notice for him to appear. As he is absent, and cannot return before the Board adjourns on Friday, it is probable he will be disfranchised."

GEN. GRANT.

Lecture by Mr. Hooper C. Van Vorst.

Mr. Hooper C. Van Vorst delivered an address before the National Club of New-York, on the 12th inst., on "The services of Gen. Grant to the country, and his qualifications for the Presidency," in which he speaks of Washington, Grant, and Seymour, as follows:

WASHINGTON.

In the order of events, the election of Washinton as the first President of the United States was in every respect a logical necessity. The minds of all people instinctively turned to him as the proper person, at that era in the history of the country, to fill this office. While the affections of the people gave their cordial assent, their judgment approved the choice; and the wisdom of the American people in making this selection commended itself to the approval of the world. This result was produced, no less by the acknowledged fitness of Washington for the proper discharge of the duties of the office, in the midst of the untried emergencies on which the nation was about to enter, than by a just appreciation of and a sense of gratitude for the great military services which he had rendered the country, and which had covered the arms of this young people with heroic renown. And our experience as a nation up to the present day, as we look back and consider his firm and intelligent administration of affairs, teaches us that the choice then made was eminently wise; for, distinguished as the first President was in the deliberate council of war, and in the field amid the din and confusion of arms, his civil administration was marked with all the distinguishing elements of a great success. Washington was wise in the selection of persons to fill the principal offices under him, both as General and President. He always selected tried and able men, adapted to the duties to be performed. When President, such experienced statesmen as Hamilton, versed in questions of finance, was called to the Treasury, and Jefferson, exercised in matters of domestic and foreign policy, was called to the State Department. The learned John Jay was appointed to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court, and in his jurisprudence laid the foundation for the great fame to which that Court has justly attained. Wisely and well, in the firm and just conduct of public affairs by Washington, was laid the foundation of a prosperous State. The American people are again called upon to select a chief executive officer of the nation, and the crisis demands that the choice should be made with the same wisdom and patriotism which guided our fathers. Upon the result of the present determination the future of the country depends. There are some circumstances in which the position of the present represents the condition of the country when the first President was chosen. We had not then, as we have not now, been long emerged from a bloody war; the first waged to secure independence of the nation, and to give it a distinct place and name among the great Powers of the earth; the second to preserve the unity of the States, the binding force and integrity of its Constitution, under the wise provisions of which the Republic had attained to real greatness. The last war was to determine the question whether the Republic founded by Washington and his compatriots was to live or not. Its life was dependent on the issue. For, had the rebellion succeeded, the unity, strength and vitality of the nation were gone forever. The elements could never have been reunited. Then, as now, over the land, were visible the sad traces which war makes. There had been losses of property; there had been precious blood shed; there were widowhood and orphanage; there were accumulated domestic griefs, which time alone can assuage; and there was then, as now, a large public debt impending, incurred by the war, bringing with it taxes and duties. The war of the Revolution had been long and tedious, and had been attended with various success. There had been great discouragement, and men's hearts had often failed them; and in the midst of arms, there had been earnest advocates of a peace involving the surrender of the great principle out of which the contest had arisen, and for the maintenance of which the war was waged. And so, too, during the war brought on by the slaveholders' rebellion, there were days of darkness and despondency; our commerce was in jeopardy; our arms sustained many defeats; our capital was often beleaguered and in imminent peril; and there were then too, in our very midst, many advocates of peace upon any terms, who made use of the very embarrassment which their efforts created to sow dissension and doubt in the minds of the people, and to discourage the prosecution of the war.

GRANT.

And as the heart of Washington had remained firm and unshaken amid all the trials and defeats and discontents by which he was at times environed, so, too, the heart of our Grant remained at all times immovably fixed on the great end which he had in view—the suppression of the rebellion, the preservation of the life of the nation—and expressed itself in these immortal words: "I'll fight it out on this line, if it takes all Summer." And as the eye of the people, following the impulses of its grateful heart, turned to Washington as the person, in the eternal fitness of things, to be the first President of the Republic which he had by the success of his arms founded, so, too, the affections of this people turn to Grant as the one to preside over the country which he has saved. The men of the present day are in judgment, in feeling and impulse, as their fathers were. Nor will it be found now, as it was not then, that this Republic is ungrateful. Washington did not desire this great office. His biographers admit that he had no ambition for the place. To his most intimate friends he expressed himself as decidedly averse to assuming the cares, duties and responsibilities of such a trust. He desired repose. He could well rest upon the great military reputation to which he had attained; it was enough to satisfy any desire of fame, as it filled the world, and was rendered the more conspicuous by his disinterested patriotism and native modesty. Washington yielded to the public demands, and consented to take the office. He never withstood or opposed the call of his countrymen. In the whole land there was found no person of sufficient hardihood to appear and contest with him for the prize. The fruit uncovered by others, not sought for by himself, fell ripened in his hands. The election of Washington was unanimous. And why should not Grant be the unanimous choice of the Electoral Colleges as President of the United States? Three States are said to oppose his election—Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware! all formerly slave States! It would be well for these States to pause before deciding this question. In no way could their people do more to atone for their feeble loyalty during the progress of the war, or advance the interests of the seceding States, than by casting their electoral votes for Grant. Great as were the services of Washington to his country, those of Grant were none the less so. It was the military genius of Grant, and which has justly given him the cognomen of the Great Captain of the present day, aided by the courage and perseverance of the army and the patriotism of the people, to which we are indebted for the existence of our united Republic today, and for the distinction in which it is held. It is true that Grant does not, as Washington did not desire the office. It is true that he has done nothing to procure his nomination for the place, and makes no effort to render his success certain. It is true that, previous to his nomination, he declared that he did not desire the office; that he preferred the place which he already held; and that since his nomination he has forbidden Gen. Howard, who, in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, was about to make a tour of the Southern States, to advocate his claims to the office. It is true with him, as it was with Washington, that he has no ambition for the honor, power and patronage which the office would confer on him. Still Grant possesses in an eminent degree all the qualities which the proper, wise and just administration of the office demands. It is the quality of true greatness to be allied with modesty. In Washington this was conspicuous, and in Grant it is no less so. Each observed carefully the object to be attained and the difficulties to be overcome. Each noiselessly, without parade, but firmly, adjusted the means, collected and disposed the forces for the undertaking; and when success came, although its importance was profoundly understood, it was quietly announced. Irving, the graceful biographer of Washington, says of him: "The character of Washington may want some of the poetical elements which dazzle and delight the multitude; but that it possessed prudence, firmness, sagacity, moderation, an overruling judgment, courage that never faltered, patience that never wearied." How much of this language is justly applicable to Grant! In him you find the same firmness, moderation, sagacity, judgment and courage! Gen. Dix, an excellent judge of men and character, and who has had large experience in public affairs, both military and civic, thus writes of him: "I have thought for a year that Grant should be President. The prestige of his name will enable him to do more than any other man to heal the national dissensions, which seem to me to be as far from a satisfactory solution as ever. Then he is honest both from instinct and habit; and he has good sense, perseverance and a modest estimate of his own capabilities. I have no doubt that he would call able men to his councils, and listen to their advice; and I believe that he would be a firm, conservative and successful Chief Magistrate." There are points of correspondence between these two leading men—the one of the eighteenth and the other of the nineteenth century—correspondence in character, and in the circumstances which gave each prominence; the one living in the infancy, the other in the early manhood of the nation. They are, and will in the future continue to be, the marked and distinguished men of their times. Washington had no competitor for the Presidential office, but Grant, all unsought as the office is to him, has.

SEYMOUR.

Now, under the circumstances, it would seem that a person to enter the lists against such a candidate should have great merits and great qualifications. It will not answer to compare little things with great—they suffer sharply by the contrast. The opposing candidate unfortunately for him, has no claims and no marked fitness for the place, and is in all respects the very opposite of Grant. He has neither military or civic fame, nor a record of illustrious service to the country, to commend him. He has no just reliance on the gratitude of the Republic. When a person suffers himself to be named for a great public office, his whole public life is a fair subject of comment and comparison with that of the opposing candidate, and his claims and qualifications may be fairly canvassed. Mr. Seymour's private character is unsullied; his social standing is without reproach. Unlike Grant, he is ambitious for place and office, and the power it confers. Unlike Grant, he is a politician. He professed not to desire the office; but all know, as the Romans knew when Cæsar seemed to put aside the crown, that he greatly desired it, and that his seeming rejection was but to blind the ignorant and to spur the zeal of his advocates. His nomination to the office had not been expected, nor was it in truth desired by his party. It was accomplished by the adroit management of his adherents in the Democratic Convention. And its announcement had a chilling effect upon the country. The nomination of Chief Justice Chase had been anticipated by the mass of the party in the Eastern States, as was that of Mr. Pendleton by the Western Democrats. Such management is never approved by the country, and is rarely rewarded with success. It is not claimed by his advocates that Horatio Seymour has done anything for the public service in the battlefield. He has not personally exposed himself to danger or waged war in behalf of his country. His claims, then, if he has any, must be of a civic nature. The question then presents itself, and it is sharp and pungent, what has he done to entitle him to the suffrages of the people for this high office, or to qualify him for the discharge of its duties? Is he a distinguished patriot, or has he suffered for the public weal? Has he rendered great and marked public service in any department of the State? It is not claimed that military service alone is to be honored or held in grateful remembrance by a people, or to be by them rewarded. Jefferson, Adams and Madison were each civilians. Contemporaries of Washington, and ardently enlisted in the cause of their country, they had earnestly struggled for its independence and nationality. But until the people had determined the position of Washington in the new Republic, they and their adherents were content to remain silent. Each of them, while Washington was in the field, sympathized deeply with him and with his brave troops. They exulted in all his victories, and followed him in his retreats with anxious and expectant hearts. They advocated the cause of their country in convention and in the halls of Congress, and did all in their power to sustain the courage of the soldiers and the credit of the nation. Their loyalty was unquestioned. Neither of them could or would have rejoiced to have said that he had not invested one dollar in the bonds of his country; but, on the contrary, each of them did pledge "his fortune, his life and his sacred honor" on the issue of the war. Each of them attained to the Presidency, and they have been followed by other men who have rendered conspicuous service to the Republic. There were Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison and Taylor, and last in the great catalogue, Lincoln, the martyr President. Each of these men, before their accession to the Presidential office, had served their country. But the question recurs, what has Horatio Seymour done to merit this distinction? What marked service has he rendered to the country? What distinguished aptitude and fitness does he possess for the discharge of the duties of this office? What great experience in the affairs of State does he possess? It is claimed for him by his advocates that he is a statesman, and that Grant is not. Horatio Seymour has lived in times of great interest. There have been important questions of State discussed and decided since he entered public life. Questions have arisen involving the life of the nation and the preservation of its constitutional power over all the States. There have been discussions as to the morality and legality of human bondage, which prevailed in our very midst; and there has been legislation as to its conservation, extension or abolition. This question of slavery had given great concern to the founders and fathers of the Republic. They apprehended a day would come when they would be called upon to dispose of it finally, as it did when the slaveholders' rebellion forced the issue upon us. Washington himself had said: "I never mean to possess another slave by purchase; it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery may be abolished by law. It might save much difficulty." Horatio Seymour has never been a Representative in the National Congress. His experience has been confined to the Legislature and Governorship of New-York. He has delivered many public addresses, and in this way sought to teach and advise the people of his views on public affairs, and to apprise them of their duties and responsibilities. He has also been a conspicuous member of the great political Conventions of his party, having presided over their deliberations in 1864 and 1868. But in all this public experience upon which his claim to statesmanship is based, what great measure has he originated for the public good? what conspicuous act has he accomplished for the general welfare? We have had statesmen among us who have not blinked, but have met and discussed the questions of the hour. Such men as Webster and Clay, and Wright and Benton, Seward and Douglass. Their long and honorable senatorial service, their ripened experience, their splendid career in the State and other departments of the Government, their familiarity with foreign and domestic affairs, their identification with questions of finance, of agriculture and manufacture, and in fact with all matters which concern the welfare, happiness and glory of the Republic. These were statesmen indeed, who clung to their country, and who, when they spoke, gave no doubtful utterance. But I appeal to you this night to tell me, if you can, what the position of this Democratic statesman is on the financial question, which he is so anxious to "have pushed." He has adopted and stands upon a platform in direct opposition to his last utterance, in respect to the currency in which the public debt should be paid. Like the oracle of Apollo, he is susceptible of a double interpretation. This is no position for a real statesman to occupy!

GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

His Military Career—Supplies for the Rebels—Speech by Gen. Gordon in Salem.

Gen. Geo. H. Gordon addressed the citizens of Salem on Friday night at Mechanics' Hall. We copy the extracts from his address, given below, from the Boston *Advertiser*, in which the speech is published in full. After a little preliminary, the General said:

And first, since Gen. Butler has, in a public manner, offered to resign as a candidate for the high office he aspires to if Gen. Grant will invite him to do so, I now present for his consideration the following letter from the General, written more than one year after Butler's military career had terminated, to show whether Gen. Grant is or is not deeply interested in Gen. Butler's success in the Fifth Congressional District. In a letter on file in the public archives in Washington, dated July 4, 1866, Gen. Grant uses the following language: "While the Union army was holding Lee in Richmond and Petersburg, I found the latter was receiving supplies either through the inefficiency or with the permission of the officer selected by Gen. Butler for the command of Norfolk through the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal. Knowing ——— to be honest and capable I attached him to the Army of the James to take that command, knowing that no *persuasion* could make him swerve from his duty." I shall now show you that the supplies Grant learns Lee was receiving through the inefficiency or permission of an officer selected by Gen. Butler, were supplied to the rebel army within and from the Department commanded by B. F. Butler, for the sole profit and advantage of a ring of which Benjamin F. Butler was the head, Fisher A. Hildreth, of Lowell, Butler's brother-in-law, chief manager, and one George W. Lane and J. B. Sanborn, subordinates. The testimony taken under oath, which establishes the facts claimed, the documents, bonds, abstracts, permits, and Lee's published placards authorizing and setting forth rates of exchange of Southern cotton for Northern supplies for his army at Butler's trade stores, are to be found in a published report of a committee of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-eighth Congress who were ordered to investigate the subject of trade from insurrectionary districts with rebellious States, and also in a report of a military commission ordered to investigate the same trade from the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, while commanded by B. F. Butler. The principles enunciated in this letter were those Congress had in view when it made the law of July 2, 1861. They were those every honest General and every honest man had in view, and strictly acted upon in his relations with the public enemies of his country, and therefore, when Congress, in section nine of the act of July 2, 1864, repealed the authority of the President to license or permit commercial relations in any State or section, the inhabitants of which are declared in a state of insurrection, except so far as may be necessary to authorize supplying the necessities of persons residing in insurrectionary States, within the lines of actual occupation of the military forces of the United States, and, in section eight, authorized the purchase, by agents, for the United States, of the products of States declared in insurrection; again, the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, in regulations approved by the President on the 30th July, 1864, and the 24th September, 1864, distinctly announced as the underlying principle of Congressional legislation that commercial intercourse with localities beyond the lines of actual military occupation by the United States forces is absolutely prohibited; and no permit will be granted for the transportation of any property to any place under the control of insurgents against the United States.

And the President, Abraham Lincoln, in an executive order dated the 24th of September, 1864, giving his own permission to any person who has sold and delivered to a purchasing agent, any products of insurrectionary States, to carry back merchandise equal to one-third of the aggregate value of products sold by him, to the same place from which the products sold and delivered reached the purchasing agent, limited such merchandise to articles not contraband of war, nor prohibited by the order of the War Department, nor coin, bullion, nor foreign exchange.

To show how the Butler ring perverted these humane laws, made the licenses granted under them covers for traffic with the enemy; how, burning with an accursed thirst for gold, they poured supplies from Norfolk, Va., into the depots of the rebel commissariat, it will be necessary to examine in turn the mode of organization and places of business of the following named concerns, located within Gen. Butler's department:

The first was the establishment known by the name of Renshaw & Co. It had three nominal partners, Fisher A. Hildreth, of Lowell, Charles Whitlock and J. M. Renshaw. This store went into operation in October, 1864. Fisher A. Hildreth, one of the partners, is a brother-in-law of Gen. Butler, a resident of Lowell, Mass., formerly Sheriff of Middlesex County.

During Butler's period of command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Hildreth resided within this Department. Charles Whitlock had been in business in Butler's Department at South Mills, some twelve miles south of Ballyhack Station, and about the same distance outside the Union picket line. Here, in connection with one Richmond, under the firm of Richmond & Co., he had carried on the business of exchanging Northern goods for Southern cotton, but finally detected in trading with the rebels bacon for cotton at the rate of pound for pound, he was arrested some time in August, 1864, and tried before a Military Commission ordered by Gen. Butler. Renshaw was a Kentuckian by birth; was found in New-Orleans when it was captured; was a clerk there, after its capture, for Hildreth and one Read, two brothers-in-law of Gen. Butler, and was speculating in New-York for Hildreth just before he appeared at Norfolk, which was during Butler's period of command. The mode of organization of this concern was as follows:

After the arrest and trial of Whitlock, and while he was under bonds of $5,000 to appear and answer, Hildreth sought an interview with him, ostensibly to inquire about the business of exchanging goods for cotton. This first interview led to a second, in which Hildreth said to Whitlock that he had looked into his matter, and felt satisfied that he had done nothing wrong, and that, if suitable arrangements could be made he would go into this business of exchange with him, and would, for certain considerations, use his influence with Gen. Butler about the case then on trial. In a day or two after this, Hildreth, as previously agreed upon, introduced Renshaw to Whitlock as the person he had brought down to manage the business; some discussion was had as to what the name of the new firm should be, whether Whitlock & Co., or Hildreth & Co., but finally Hildreth suggested it better be Renshaw & Co., as Whitlock was then in difficulty on account of the same business. The divisions of profits in this new firm was to be four-fifths to Hildreth and Renshaw, one-fifth to Whitlock, though the latter testifies that he was to give the whole benefits of his knowledge of the business, and that he put into the new concern, including the savings of the wreck of his former business, more than twice as much capital as either of the others; he further testifies that the moving consideration of this unequal bargain was the influence of Hildreth to see that his case went right with Gen. Butler, and the securing by Hildreth of such military authority as might be necessary to make business prosper. From October, 1864, until January, 1865, Renshaw & Co. prospered. Its business plans were one large wholesale and retail store in Norfolk, Va., one warehouse and a retail store at Ballynack, twelve miles from South Mills; one branch store at South Mills, one branch store at Washington Ditch, and one at Hamburg. The branches at South Mills, Washington Ditch and Hamburg were far outside the Union picket lines, far beyond the lines of Union military occupation. During this period clerks and agents were extending their business ramifications throughout the country between the Dismal Swamp Canal and the Chowan River. Cotton was coming freely into the hands of Renshaw & Co., and supplies for the enemy going as freely out. There was no pretence of any restraint upon sales now that the Treasury regulations were enforced.

In January, 1865, Gen. Grant sent Butler to Lowell. The house of Renshaw & Co. was ruined. Hildreth fled, and foiled all efforts for his detection and capture. Whitlock and Renshaw were arrested, their stores closed, goods seized, and themselves brought before a Military Commission ordered by Gen. Grant, to discover how supplies reached Lee's army, and to put a stop to it. Whitlock, a second time in custody, gave testimony concerning his first arrest in the preceding August, and trial before a Military Commission ordered by Gen. Butler, to investigate cases of illegal traffic with the enemy; he further testified that he was in ignorance of the result of his trial in September, 1864, and that the proceedings had not been promulgated. The Hildreth ring had received its consideration from the house of Renshaw & Co.; the promise to Whitlock had not yet been fulfilled. Whitlock's case had so far gone right with Gen. Butler; but no official action had been taken upon the case, and Butler at Lowell, of course there was no assurance that Whitlock's case could go right any longer. The corrupt bargain of Hildreth, on Hildreth's part, was unfulfilled. So Butler conceived the plan of carrying off the Whitlock proceedings with him. It appears from the testimony of the Judge-Advocate of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, that after Butler had come down from the front, after being relieved by Gen. Grant, he (Butler) turned his attention to the proceedings of the Military Commission; that they were put up and carried by an orderly down to the boat that bore Butler toward Lowell; that, although these proceedings had been handed Butler on the 20th of October, 1864, they had not been acted upon when he was dismissed from the Department on or about the beginning of 1865. But at the investigation ordered by Gen. Grant, in reply to a telegram calling attention to these missing records, they were franked to the Judge-Advocate by a clerk from the War Department, some time in January, 1865. It was then for the first time found that the Whitlock member of the Butler-Hildreth ring had been, some time in September of 1864, convicted of illegal traffic with the enemy, in supplying Lee's army with bacon and securing in repayment cotton at the rate of exchange of pound for pound, and that he had been sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and to be confined in the Penitentiary during the remainder of the war. It was also found that Gen. Butler had somewhere on the way to Lowell acted upon these proceedings, dating his action from the headquarters of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, but judiciously forgetting to date the time of such action. And it was further found that now the corrupt bargain of Hildreth was fulfilled, his case had gone right with Butler. Butler remitted so much of the finding of the sentence as doomed the Whitlock member to the Penitentiary, leaving the fine of $1,000 to be collected from a revenue which in an investment of ten cents (a pound of bacon) yields $2 50 (a pound of cotton) and to the extent of which business there had been no limit so long as Butler was in the ring.

Thus Butler, a disgraced General on his way to Lowell, relieved for incompetency in the field, assumed a power of which he had been stripped, and used it to continue the shield of his protection to ward off the penalty from a justly convicted scoundrel, and this was the exact compensation promised the convict some months before by Butler's brother-in-law. Thus was Butler instrumental in allowing and defending a traffic which Gen. Grant declares was the cause of Lee's receiving supplies.

Gen. Gordon then proceeded to examine other transactions in which Messrs. McKay and Riddle, two gentlemen from Baltimore; Fisher A. Hildreth, of Lowell, and one Ezra Baker, of Massachusetts, were partners:

Some time in the latter part of the year 1864 Messrs. McKay and Riddle applied, as the law required them to do, to one H. A. Risley, a special supervising agent of the Treasury Department, for permission to open a supply-store within Gen. Butler's Department. Risley gave his assent, but for some reason that of the military authority of the Department was withheld. Risley visited Butler at Fortress Monroe to promote the wishes of McKay and Riddle. Riddle says he saw Risley immediately after this interview, and by him was told that Gen. Butler said he could have permission to set up a trade store; but that from something else said by Risley, he received the impression that it would be better for him to offer an interest in the store to Butler's brother-in-law, Hildreth; that he sought the latter and offered him a one-half interest in the profits; that Hildreth assented to the arrangement, and offered his good will with Butler as an offset. Riddle said he should not have made such an offer had he not considered Hildreth's influence worth it. In about twenty-four hours after making this offer, Riddle says he was assigned the location at Bernard's Mills for a trade store. Hildreth was not to supply any capital. In January, 1865, the partners testified that they believed that Hildreth had lost, with his influence, his interest in their concern.

Ezra Baker, the other partner, had formerly been associated with Charles Whitlock in trading with the enemy from and within Gen. Butler's Department, was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced in like manner with Whitlock, by the same commission that sat in judgment upon Whitlock, and for the same offence. The proceedings of that trial were carried off by Gen. Butler in like manner with those of Whitlock, while the sentence that doomed him to the Penitentiary during the remainder of the war was also in like manner remitted by Gen. Butler.

The next case of the manipulations of the Butler-Hildreth ring appears in the transactions of one George W. Lane, calling himself of Baltimore, but formerly from Massachusetts. This Lane came into Gen. Butler's Department some time in the Fall of 1863. He had been a contractor for the Government during the war at Baltimore and Washington. His attention, it seems, had been directed to the immense profits to be derived from a trade in cotton. To secure the permission of the military commander of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina was of primary importance. To effect this interviews were had with Gen. Butler and a request made for permission to go up the Chowan River and trade at Edenton, and in the six counties north of Albemarle Sound and east of the Chowan River. Gen. Butler, while declining to assume the responsibility of granting a permit for the unauthorized traffic, gave Lane a letter to the President of the United States, recommending that permission be given him to go through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal and Albemarle Sound to Chowan County with cargoes of plows, trace chains, twine, rope, cordage, &c., to exchange for cotton, tobacco, and other products of the country.

This letter, which vouched for Lane's loyalty and trustworthiness, given to Lane about the 14th of March, 1864, was accompanied with the assurance that if he would get a favorable indorsement from Mr. Lincoln, he (Butler) would give him a military permit to "go out there."

Much light is thrown upon the significance of this reference to the President, from the fact that a committee, which is first heard of as having been sent for by the military commander of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and escorted from Edenton, were instructed by Gen. Butler to forward to the President a memorial, requesting that permission be given the military authorities to allow the loyal inhabitants of the "six counties" to be supplied with agricultural implements and seeds absolutely necessary for the cultivation of the soil, and for their maintenance. With the way to favor thus prepared, Lane secured from the President on the 21st of March, 1861, the following indorsement on Gen. Butler's letter: "I approve the object of the within." Hastening back to Gen. Butler, a military permit was procured to carry out a cargo of articles substantially of the same character as those mentioned in the letter to the President.

Lane's cupidity was now excited, and every energy devoted to the accomplishment of his purpose of procuring the cotton which was held by the rebel authorities, to be exchanged at the most remunerative rates; operations of the most extensive character were at once planned. Agents were procured and sent to the agents of the rebel Government to arrange as to the manner and the rates at which cotton could be bought for money or exchanged for goods, and to prepare for conducting business in a safe and expeditious manner. The steamer *Philadelphia*, of one hundred and eighty tons burden, was contracted for and afterward purchased. Lane, now assuming an air of great importance, well suited to the enterprise in which he was about to engage, styled himself "general-in-chief," and did not hesitate to say to his agents and parties in interest that he was "bound to be protected, because persons high in authority were interested with him."

In the articles placed on board the steamer *Philadelphia*, the permit granted by Abraham Lincoln was openly and grossly violated. Of all the articles named in the permit, there were but a few plows; coffee, molasses, sugar, bacon, and supplies for the rebel army, without which, as we have seen, no cotton could be procured, made up the cargo of the steamer. Slipping out of the hands of the Provost-Marshal at Baltimore, by whom she had been arrested with her suspicious cargo, and her more suspicious clearance, the *Philadelphia* sailed for Fortress Monroe, and thence by a permit from Gen. Butler through the canal into Albemarle Sound to Edenton, on the Chowan River. Here Lane began his exchanges, but had only succeeded in securing nine bales of cotton and a small sum of money in exchange for goods, when, in consequence of the representations of the loyal people of the town that Lane was selling direct to agents of the rebel authorities, he was arrested by the naval commander on that station and sent to Roanoke Island, and from thence to Newbern, where he was fined by Gen. Palmer $2,000 for engaging in an unlawful traffic. This fine was subsequently remitted by Gen. Butler, and damages paid Lane for losses incurred by reason of the seizure of his vessel; and this notwithstanding the fact that the naval officer who arrested Lane and seized his steamer had before him the rebel agent, who acknowledged that he purchased the supplies brought there by the *Philadelphia*; and notwithstanding the virtuous conditions of the military permit signed by Gen. Butler, that it was "given on the express conditions of forfeiture of goods if found in any way affording aid or comfort to the enemy." * * * *

We now turn to the next achievement of the ring as developed in the second trip of the *Philadelphia*; the affair which was so mysterious to Gen. Palmer, and of which he says some persons, who pretend to know what they are speaking of, state the steamer had a valuable cargo of coffee, salt, &c., and that the owners had determined to run her up as far as Franklin, or perhaps further, to dispose of her cargo in rebeldom. After Butler had frustrated the efforts of the officers of the navy and his loyal subordinates to arrest and punish him, Lane, more than ever emboldened, and seemingly strong in the faith of his own assurances to his agents that he "was bound to be protected, because persons high in authority were interested with him," made preparations for a second trip. The steamer *Philadelphia* was loaded with sugar, coffee, molasses, candies, boots, hats, plows, cheese, shoes, to the value of $10,442 86. Though Lane again made use of the permit granted him by the President to carry out his first cargo, he attempted to cover up the transaction by a seeming conformity to the Treasury regulations of Sept. 24, 1864, and the executive order of the President of the same date relative to the purchase of products in insurrectionary States. A Treasury permit was obtained to carry out the goods as being one-third of the aggregate value of 31,500 pounds of cotton which one Farrington, also a Lowell man, and formerly Butler's cotton agent, now a deputy of Risley, the purchasing agent of the Treasury Department, certified that he had purchased from Lane as being transported from the Chowan River. This Treasury permit was false upon its face. Anticipating the fact of cotton being brought in, it permitted an aggregate value of one-third of this fictitious sale to be carried out in products. It was, therefore, a violation of the Executive order requiring that the products of insurrectionary States must be sold and delivered before the permit could be given.

Provided, however, with the permit thus obtained, and with the permit of Gen. Shepley to the same, and also with a permit from the same officer to bring in 1,000 bales of cotton in addition to the 100 which the Treasury agent certified had been delivered, Lane, on the 20th of December, 1864, again sailed for the Chowan River, carrying, in addition to his goods, £1,800 in sterling exchange. In pursuance of arrangements previously made with rebel agents, through the agency of T. I. Holliday, of Portsmouth, Va., who testified that he engaged with Lane as his agent, and (on being assured that he should be personally secure from any liability on account of the testimony he might give, on condition that he honestly testified,) he further testified that he saw delivered from the steamer *Philadelphia*, on the Nottoway River, within the rebel lines, for the use of the rebel Government, molasses, sugar, coffee and candles; and that the list which he carried out as Lane's agent, to show what amount of cotton would be required for the goods introduced, mentioned 100 barrels of sugar, 100 barrels of molasses or syrup, 100 boxes of candles, 100 sacks of coffee, 500 pairs of shoes and 94 pairs of boots. The *Philadelphia* came to anchor in the Nottoway River and near Murfree's depot, a station of the rebel commissariat, and exclusively within the jurisdiction of the enemy. Here a rebel guard was placed over the boat, a rebel commissary, Capt. White, came on board, had interviews with Lane, and drank whisky with him in his cabin. The exchange of the cargo for cotton was carried on under the immediate supervision of one Corfrew, a rebel agent, and formerly a Colonel in the rebel army. Receiving from both sides remuneration for his services, Holliday had made perfect arrangements to facilitate exchanges; he was to receive from Lane as his agent five per cent. on all cotton purchased. The rates of exchange were three pounds of cotton for one pound of coffee; one pound of cotton for one of pork or bacon; two of cotton for one of sugar; three of cotton for a gallon of molasses. The time consumed in effecting the exchange of the whole cargo was some eight or ten days, during which rebel officers came on board, leaving no doubt that the whole transaction was well understood as being for the direct benefit of the rebel army. Inquiries within the rebel lines by rebel officers of rebel agents in Lane's employ, had been made as to Lane's trustworthiness to carry out a contract that he had made with them, to pay for cotton that had been collected at Murfree's depot. Lane purchased 121,640 pounds of cotton, paying for 210 bales in goods and forty with money. In returning from his trip the naval authorities seized his vessel. By examining the private labors of the Butler member of the Butler-Hildreth ring during the last session of Congress, it may be known what has been done to remunerate Lane.

Whenever the hazardous nature of the business in which Lane was engaged was represented to him, he always made answer that the authorities were interested "and bound to protect him." Fisher A. Hildreth, the brother-in-law member of the ring, again makes his appearance on the deck of the steamer *Philadelphia*, engaged in consultation with Lane, by whom he is represented as being a partner in interest. Lane represented that in order to make ten cents for himself he had to make a dollar for the partnership concern. One J. D. Sanborn, another active member of the Butler ring, also appears in this connection. That Lane was an important member of this Butler-Hildreth ring; that he was connected with the trade stores and their rebel traffic, and that his operations were carried on in connection with them, seem to follow from the fact that in the month of December, 1864, the amount of cotton alleged to have been purchased for goods was far more than the goods carried out in the *Philadelphia* were adequate to purchase. The surplus amount of goods found their way across the country from the trade stores. The whole amount of cotton purchased by Lane in various ways was something over 500 bales, which, at the current market rate at the time of purchase, would have amounted in value to between $300,000 and $400,000.

What think you was Grant's opinion of this traffic? what his caution in allowing it? On this point we have his own words. Early in the war Grant saw through the scheming villainy of those who pressed the Government for licenses to get out the valuable products of the States in rebellion. He knew well enough that for all that came out an equivalent for the support of rebel armies must go in. He knew well enough that it made no difference with the rebel leaders whether they run their cotton through the blockading fleet and exchanged it for supplies and munitions of war for their armies, or exchanged it beyond the picket lines of the Union armies for Boston hard bread, New-York gunpowder, or Cincinnati pork; no difference whether they made the exchange with an Englishman, a Cuban or a Yankee. Cotton was their money; with cotton should their armies be supplied.

Grant was convinced that speculating generally had deceived the President. Accordingly during the war, he wrote the Secretary of the Treasury as follows:

"No matter," he says, "no matter what the restrictions thrown around the trade; if any (trade) whatever is allowed it will be made the means of supplying the enemy with all they want. Restrictions, if lived up to, make trade unprofitable, and hence none but dishonest men go into it. I will venture that no honest man has made money in West Tennessee in the last year, while many fortunes have been made there during that time." He concludes by saying: "Nothing of my own will ever stand in the way of my executing in good faith any order I may receive from those in authority over me; but my position has given me an opportunity of seeing what could not be known by persons away from the scene of war, and I venture, therefore, great caution in opening trade with rebels."

That these views of Grant were thoroughly indorsed by every honest General in the army, is now patent to all. Grant scorned contributing in the least any encouragement to this nefarious traffic. The names of those Generals who did allow it, and who shared in such ill-gotten gains, will, when known, be used as terms of reproach. It was for such deeds that the great Marlborough was consigned to infamy. So our people will, let us trust, consign that man who sought station that he might traffic in human blood, to an infamy as lasting as that of the Duke of Marlborough.

"But wouldst thou have me share the prey?
By all that I have done,
The Varian bones that day by day
Lie whitening in the sun,
The Legion's trampled panoply,
The Eagle's shattered wing,
I would not be, for earth or sky,
So scorned, so mean a thing."

There remains for consideration, as showing the future working of the Butler-Hildreth ring, in its traffic with the enemy, but one more trade store, known by the name of C. C. Poole & Co., established at Coanjock, the termination of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, where it leads into Albemarle Sound. The partners in this transaction are one J. B. Sanborn, C. C. Poole and G. H. Johnson. J. B. Sanborn is the Fisher A. Hildreth of the concern. What the latter has been shown to be to Butler in the concern of Renshaw & Co., Lane & Co. and McKay & Co., Sanborn was in Poole & Co. Poole was a North Carolinian, well informed of the trade within the Department, and an expert in converting Northern products into Southern cotton. For this, the ring allowed Poole one-ninth interest in the concern. For such compensation Poole applied to the Treasury agent for permission to set up a store at Coanjock. Poole gave the bond, and Poole received the military permit. Johnson had been on duty in the Department as an Adjutant-General, but resigned from the army in the Fall of 1864. The remaining eight months of the business which fell into the hands of Sanborn and Johnson consisted in a trade in military permits, which were greedily bought by others at a large premium. The amount of cotton in hands of rebel agents to exchange for supplies for the rebel army being unlimited, the only requisite for unbounded wealth was unlimited permission from the military authorities to carry goods out from Norfolk for exchange. The printed rates of exchange offered by Lee, and distributed among the principals and agents of the Butler-Hildreth-Sanborn ring, were one pound of cotton for one pound of sugar, or one of candles; two and one-quarter pounds of cotton for one of coffee; one of cotton for one gallon of molasses; one of cotton for one of bacon, &c. No legitimate trade could yield as much. But there were two classes who sought it. The favored by military authority and the unfavored. The latter, therefore, sought by indirection to gain equal advantages with the former. These they gained by direct purchase of their privileges. Traders at Elizabeth City greedily bought permits in the name of C. C. Poole & Co., paying for the same twenty-five per cent. of the invoice prices, with the additional privilege of shipping their goods in the name of C. C. Poole & Co., and marking them for the supply store at Coanjock. Large amounts of supplies for the rebel army at Elizabeth City, Hertford, Gatesville and other places from fourteen to forty miles outside of the Union picket lines, were bought in the interest of the Sanborn member of the Butler-Hildreth ring under the cover of C. C. Poole & Co.

This concern at one time had in their possession military permits amounting, at invoice prices, to $300,000, one alone being valued at $150,000. When Grant relieved Butler, the foundation-stone of the house of C. C. Poole & Co. gave way. In conjunction with its partnership establishments of Renshaw & Co., McKay & Co., Geo. W. Lane & Co., it fell in ruins, and great was the fall thereof. Why Grant had found that Lee was receiving supplies through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, from Butler's Department, was easily explained. Lee's supplies stopped the moment Butler was no more. The last point to which I shall call your attention is the formerly open, now for his own purposes concealed, hostility of Gen. Butler to the great man we have nominated for the Presidency. Those who have been admitted to his confidence know something of the vile language he has applied to him, something of the denunciation and threats he has poured forth in the fullness of his bitter hate. That he has denounced him as a drunkard and as a butcher; that he has declared to him, and him alone, was due the death of our poor sufferers in the prison pens of Belle Isle and Andersonville, it would be useless for Gen. Butler to deny. In Butler's heart there is no room for forgiveness for the wrongs he imagines he has suffered through the hands of Gen. Grant. I have the best reasons for stating that there is within this district a gentleman who, if he will, and that I think not at all unlikely, can tell you that within the present year Gen. Grant has said to him that neither has he nor does he wish any relation whatever with Gen. Butler.

BORDER STATE FAIR.

Address of Ex-Gov. Vance, of North Carolina—Free and Slave Labor—Immigration.

The Richmond *Dispatch* publishes a full report of the address of Hon. Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, at Danville, Va., on Tuesday, 20th instant, from which we quote the following passages in relation to the question of labor in the South:

The first thing that strikes me as worthy of your grave consideration, is the great change, in many respects, which the abolition of slavery has brought to Southern farms and farmers. First, it strikes a deadly blow at the system of great farms which prevailed among us. The tendency, already visible, will be to break up the vast domains of the Southern planter into small farms, which, with increasing population and agricultural knowledge, will divide and sub-divide into still smaller ones. As this will be caused by the freeing of the negro, it will certainly react upon him; for as he breaks up the large farms, the small farms will break him up and drive him from the country by the inevitable substitution of free labor. I take it that these two results will logically follow each other. I do not know that free black labor is employed anywhere in the world where it is possible to obtain the white. The first consequence of the small farm system will certainly be a large increase in the production, in the value of real estate, a rapid improvement in the methods of culture, and increase in the profits of agriculture generally. This, I presume, no well-informed man will venture to doubt. So long ago as the days of Cato the Senator, and the poet Virgil, the principle was recognized, as we find both concurring in the maxim "that it was a grand point in husbandry not to have too much land in the one farm, for they considered that more profit came by holding little and tilling it well." While this beneficent result is thus sure to attend the introduction of the small-farm system, I trust I may be pardoned for remarking that it will nevertheless scarcely be an unmixed good. Man is the creature of his surroundings, and the abolition of the great farms will work a change in him—gradually but surely. That princely hospitality, that domestic refinement, that high social cultivation, that political acumen—the result of wealth and uninterrupted leisure—the nursing mother of a wise and glorious statesmanship: that pure conservatism which was the sheet-anchor of Republican liberty; that large-hearted generosity, that honest pride of family and country, which is the basis of a nation's glory; that female excellence, the most charming that ever graced the homes or blessed the hearts of men; for all of which Virginia and the Carolinas were famous the world over—all these will change and measurably disappear. No man can contemplate it without sorrow, if it is done in the doubtful name of progress. And when this intelligent class of large landholders—this sturdy dynasty of democratic kings—is overthrown, history will be compelled to note that the strongest pillar of American civilization, the staunchest supports of American liberty, perished. There is danger, too, of a moral contraction, and *narrowing* of our Southern character, and that our people, in their changed condition, will embrace the idea so universally *worshipped* in *progressive* communities—that money is the god of this life, and the accumulation of it the chief end of man. God forbid that these people should ever be bound to the chariot wheels of Ben. Franklin, and learn to esteem his picayune maxims above the apothegms of Bacon! May they never, never establish a Mecca of Cape Cod, or cause the odor of Weathersfield onions to ascend from their altars of sacrifice! Let us hope, and so teach our children, that we may not pass from one extreme of unthrifty extravagance to the other of penurious meanness. I regard this as a real danger, for our people to guard against. It can be avoided, and it should be avoided. In our zeal to progress, to improve our farms and grow rich, let us be careful to remember the true objects of life, and the wise lessons of our fathers in regard to them, the culture of high spirit and nobility of soul in our people. The change of labor is equally pregnant with the important results to our people. The small farmers in our midst never used much negro labor when they could control it as slaves. They will utterly repudiate it whenever they can command a better. A demand for white labor is the beginning of immigration, and the beginning of immigration is the beginning of the end of the negro. *Competition will not spur him into energetic action.* It has never done so, and never will. He never, under any circumstances, labored to produce anything beyond the merest subsistence except as a slave. Little did his liberators know, and less care, that in freeing him they removed the only barrier that protected him from the inflowing tide of white civilization, beneath whose waves he must perish; that *his liberty was his doom*. The political privileges accorded him will only hasten his ruin by increasing his idleness and filling him with dissatisfaction toward the humble paths of labor for which he is fitted. He is told that he should not only control the destinies of a great nation at the ballot-box, but that he is eminently qualified—without knowing the alphabet from a steam-engine—to frame the organic laws of a people whose statesmanship is enriched with the experience of 4,000 years? Of course he cannot be expected to have more sense or honesty than those who tell him these things, and he believes them, and so is spoiled as a laborer. Notwithstanding, too, the vain attempts to overcome it by legal, or rather illegal—enactments, the social repugnance to the black man will increase, and the disposition to employ him will be less than ever. This will be the natural result of the development of his vices and half-suppressed barbarianism—the restraining hand of his master being removed—greatly increased, as the feeling will be, by the exposed position of antagonism to the whites into which he has been forced, and for which he is really not to blame. We have no hatred to the blacks—quite the contrary is the real feeling of all who once owned them as slaves. We therefore have no desire to supplant them as laborers if their labor could be rendered as profitable as any other. But so far it has proved a decided failure, at least in the main departments of industry. It is our interest to try that of the white man. If the negro will spur up and compete successfully with the white race, then he will be retained; otherwise he will go down before it—that is all. It is a simple proposition, and will be decided by the law of supply and demand, like all other matters of human industry. * * * In regard to labor, I don't permit myself to doubt but that the candid historian will be compelled to say that in the existence of Southern slavery the slaves were vastly more benefitted than their masters. In a hundred ways it was a drawback upon our material prosperity. It drove all the immigration to the North, and that tide, of which we should have received a share but for slavery, has made the free North rich and great. Fully conscious of this, as Southern statesmen have ever been, they resisted abolition, not because they doubted the superiority of free white labor, but because they knew the utter worthlessness of free black labor. They believe, and truly, that as this population was here it would retard our prosperity less in a state of slavery. Here is the true cause of our present condition. With slave labor in our midst there was little or no room for European immigration, which could not compete with it. Now, that the foreign labor can compete with the negro, political causes of still greater weight interpose to prevent his coming. The negro, for whom there is well-known repugnance in all classes of European society, is not only still here, but he is, under our present anomalous state of things, the master of the situation. It will be next to impossible to get any considerable quantity of intelligent immigrants to cast their fortunes in a land cursed with the African domination. The first duty of the agriculturist, then, is a political one—to remedy this evil and secure a stable government, controlled by intelligence and property. I have confidence that this will soon be done. It is a law of nature that the superior shall govern the inferior. Knowledge is power, and not all the acts of Congress, supported by all the bayonets within the power of insane men to apply, can long succeed in reversing the decrees of God, and keeping Congo and Dahomey on the top of Virginia and North Carolina. When our political relations are properly adjusted—and not till then—may we expect an influx of white labor. Nor even then need we expect it unless we can offer it inducements. What can we offer it now? What have we to pay? In what department of agriculture do we hold out promises of profitable labor—enough so to divert immigrants from the rich, cheap lands of the great West? I am decidedly of the opinion that we shall not be wise in either bringing or attempting to bring Europeans here to raise cotton or tobacco. I feel well assured such a thing would fail. The true character of the labor we should seek for is that which will enable us to diversify our productions and develope new sources of wealth—open new fields of enterprise. We need herdsmen and cheese-makers from the Alps, shepherds from the Scotch highlands, vine-dressers from the Rhine and the Pyrenees, hop-growers from Kent and Herfordshire. Will such come upon an experiment merely. How many vineyards, how many cheese factories, sheep walks, and hop farms, have we in operation among us to which we can refer them as evidences of our country's capacity? We must make these experiments and establish the success of these enterprises ourselves, without which we might fail in making profitable the hired labor we should import, and we shall surely fail in getting here that independent labor of the farmer-immigrant, by far the most desirable.

The Alabama Democrats on the Elections.

The latest address issued by the Alabama Democratic State Committee explains the provisions of the Election law of that State "in all its hideous deformity," and concludes as follows:

We are pained to find some men who are discouraged by the recent elections. The result, when all the attendant facts and circumstances are considered, affords us many reasons for rejoicing, and much cause for hope. We *must* carry Alabama. Our future salvation may depend upon it. If, by chance, Gen. Grant should be elected, we shall have nothing to expect from the General Government. Our own efforts will be our last and only resource. We have the ability, by peaceable means, to restore prosperity to our State, even through the forms of this Government, foisted upon us by Radical tyranny. Let us proclaim, by the result of this election, that Alabamians intend to rule Alabama. The contest in which we are engaged is for rights dearer than life itself. We cannot if we would, ground our arms, without a loss of our rights and our honor. The enslavement of ourselves and our children would be the terms of our surrender. Then, in the name of all you hold dear—in the name of all that is noble in man and lovely in woman, arise to the full measure of your manhood, your majesty and your might, and, on the 3d day of November next, rebuke, at the ballot box, the merciless usurpers of your liberties, and the fell destroyers of your peace, happiness and prosperity.

J. H. CLANTON, Chairman.

A Visit to the Hawaiian Leper Hospital.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Aug. 5.

Thirty hours beating against head wind and heavy sea, in the excellent schooner *Warwick*, brought us late on Thursday evening to Kalaupapa, the landing from which access is had to the Leper Hospital on Molokai. Kalaupapa is the residence of a few natives, who cannot expect to derive any benefit from their proximity to the leper settlement, while it is quite certain that both lepers and settlers would be bettered by their complete separation, a thing impossible unless the Government can purchase the whole of this well-adapted location. After a night's rest, a ride of two and a half miles across the peninsula brought us to the house of the Assistant Superintendent, where we found the different *messes* of lepers receiving their semi-weekly rations of meat. The best of mutton was being divided among them, at the rate of five pounds per patient, for each week, this with ten pounds of *paiai* for the same time to each patient, is their regular allowance; beside such extra nourishment and delicacies as may be prescribed.

Our arrival was the occasion for a general gathering of the inhabitants. Their appearance, aside from the repulsive features of the lepers in general, was that of cheerful comfort. They were well clad, had the appearance of well-fed, independent owners of the land; many of them were mounted on well-favored horses, and their hearty welcome impressed us with the place being anything but a miserable abode, however much it may be the abode of misery.

After breakfast we leisurely strolled over the grounds. Though rough and rocky in appearance, the soil is exceedingly fertile; and in other days, judging from the old stone walls around the land of each family, must have teemed with inhabitants. Its natural beauty and surrounding scenery compensates greatly for the isolation of such a home. We found about twenty of the worst cases lodged in the hospital, a plain building, rather narrow for its purpose, but comfortable. None of these patients were bed-ridden, though none were able to do much for their own comfort. Their food is regularly served them, cooked; and that it is of excellent quality I had the evidence before me. One group were dining on an excellent baked fish and poi in milk. There are ninety cows belonging to the Board, most of which are daily milked for the use of the patients. The Superintendent's, the girls', boys' and school buildings are within the same inclosure, and near these several other houses are to be erected immediately, for the better accommodation of the worst cases, who are to be taken from the several cottages on the premises, where they are liable to be imposed upon by the stronger patients,—though we heard no complaints that such has been the case lately. There are numerous small cottages along the foot of the Pali, some inhabited by leper families, others by from three to six of the milder cases, who choose thus to fraternize. This plan has been found an excellent one in many respects. It gives the industrious an opportunity to make themselves comfortable homes, and cultivate their own gardens. Some of them are surrounded by the accumulated stores of their labor, while others are too lazy to thatch their houses to keep out the rain; for this class more strict disciplinary and police arrangements are about to be inaugurated. As encouragement to those able and willing to help themselves, frames and flooring will be given, so that they may increase their lodging room. Thus isolated in families they are more contented, and their disease assuaged.

It is the design of the Board of Health to give each patient the opportunity to cultivate and sell any article for which there is a market demand. There are not such provisions made for the care and comfort of lepers anywhere in the world as already exist at Molokai, and if the good intentions and designs of the Board are not frustrated, this settlement will ere long rival in its benefits many of the other charities of older communities. During the time of our visit, directions and plans for buildings were given, cisterns ordered to be dug, and other business transacted for the good of those concerned. The faithful and devoted Superintendent and his family were assured of the sympathy and assistance of the Board in their efforts for the improvement of the grounds and care of the patients. There were several removed who were found not to be lepers; and more stringent regulations made concerning visitors, &c. More direct medical attention will be given to these unfortunates in the future, though it can only hope to relieve their disease, a cure being impossible.

Volcanic Phenomena at the Sandwich Islands.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Sept. 2.

The volcanic phenomena exhibited on these islands during the past year attract great attention abroad, and every observation regarding it is valuable. We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter of Rev. T. Coan, Aug. 22, regarding his late tour through Puna and Kau:

"The south shore of Hawaii has subsided from Kapoho (east cape) in Puna, to Kalae, (south cape) in Kau. The subsidence in some places being from three to four, and in others, from six to seven feet. It is proved by the trees, once on dry land, but now standing in the sea, and by rocky islets, once in five feet of water, but now submerged. These marks are so distinct that no difficulty exists in getting exact measurements of the subsidence. I found the lava disgorgement at Nukupili. It is very extensive, there being five patches on a longitudinal line of fissures. The lava oozed up from the fissures and spread over the adjoing pahoehoe. I explored thoroughly the land slide at Keaiwa. It is not a mud eruption, but a great land slide, started by the terrific earthquake of April 2, and gaining its fearful momentum by gravitation. It is three miles long, about one mile broad at the head, and two and a half at the centre. I found the earthquake sea-wave of the same day, by reliable measurement at Punaluu and Honoapo, to have been twenty feet. I crossed the four lateral branches of the igneous eruption at Kahuku at their termination at Kadlike, and then followed the margin of the great stream to its source on the wooded hills. I judge it to be from nine to ten miles long, by a mile and a half at its greatest breadth. I could not get the exact measurement, as the men engaged in running the line across failed on account of a large fissure in the way. There is a great deal of smoke in Kilauea, but little fire is visible. In Hilo, Puna and Kau, from one to five earthquakes occur daily; not heavy, but enough to remind us of the volcanic forces, and keep alive conjecture as to what may happen. The oscillation of the sea at Hilo on the 14th, 15th and 16th instants was remarkable. For three days the sea rose and fell once in ten minutes. The rise was not high, say from three to four feet, and no damage was done."

It appears that the wave at all points on the islands was about the same—about four feet, and not from ten to sixteen, as was at first reported in some places. The movement was slow, gentle and regular. The various observations point out the fact that the cause of the disturbance was very distant from these islands, and that the wave had nearly spent its momentum when it reached us. It may have resulted from earthquakes on the American coast. The knowledge of the exact time when it reached the various points of our shores would at once decide the direction whence it came.

Gen. Grant on the Camilla Butchery.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 21.

A gentleman from Niagara County, during a visit to Chicago not long since, was fortunate enough to be there one day when Gen. Grant was also in the city, in company with Charles Wilson and Andrew Shuman, of the Chicago *Journal*. In the course of the conversation the matter of the Camilla butchery was alluded to, when Gen. Grant turned to Mr. Wilson and said: "Charley, should the people make me President, you and the people may be assured that all men will be permitted to speak their honest convictions wherever they may be within the boundaries of the United States." When these words were spoken, says the gentleman, the lips of the General closed, as he imagined they might have done in the Wilderness, when an aid rode up to him and breathlessly announced that Sedgwick's corps had been annihilated, and received as an answer, "I don't believe it."

Chinese Theatre.—The company now employed at the Chinese Theatre, on Jackson-street, consists of no less than eighty performers, the most of whom appear nightly on the stage. The latter consists merely of a platform, without drop curtain or side scenes, the rear being hung with richly-embroidered curtains and tapestry inwoven with silk of various brilliant colors and gold. These stage properties are said to have cost some $7,000 in China, where goods of this kind are cheap as compared with the cost in this country. The expense of bringing these performers to California was $1,000 each; yet the management is likely to make the experiment a paying one, the theatre being crowded every night with spectators, at seventy-five cents admission each, this being the price to all parts of the house. The costume of the actors and the stage trappings are rich and gorgeous; but the performances are of the most grotesque and noisy kind, being to "outsiders" quite incomprehensible. Like the entire fitting up and surroundings of the place, the acting is truly barbaric.—*San Francisco Times, Sept. 30.*

TELEGRAMS.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Reception in Liverpool.

Formal Addresses of the City and Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Johnson's Replies and Speech at a Complimentary Banquet.

Significant Speeches by Lord Stanley and Mr. Gladstone.

Another Earthquake in San Francisco.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Honors to Minister Johnson at Liverpool—His Speech at a Complimentary Banquet—Speeches of Lord Stanley and Mr. Gladstone.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 23.

REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister, was yesterday presented with addresses from the corporate authorities of Liverpool and the American Chamber of Commerce. The proceedings were held in the Town Hall, which was gaily decorated with the flags of England and America. The city officials, many local notables and numerous citizens were present. Mayor WHITLEY delivered a short address of welcome, in which he said the peace aspirations, like the commercial interests of the two countries, were identical. He closed his speech by reading the address of the Corporation of Liverpool, a long document complimentary to the distinguished guest and to his native country.

Mr. JOHNSON in reply, remarked that he would say but little on this occasion; in the evening, however, he would lay bare his whole heart. He would only assure his hearers now that the peace of the two countries was not likely to be disturbed. The negotiations which had already taken place had given assurances that nothing in the past or present will affect the peaceful relations of England and the United States. Two great points of dispute had already been settled, upon terms honorable to both countries. The third he would leave his hearers to imagine, but he would assure them that this too would soon be settled, and thus would be annihilated all peril of a rupture of friendly relations.

The American Vice-Consul, H. WILDING, then read Mr. JOHNSON's formal reply to the address, the purport of which was that the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial advance made by one nation helped both; and that, now that the attempt to destroy the Union had failed, the trade between Liverpool and the United States, great as it was, must increase infinitely.

Mr. PATTERSON, the President of the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, next spoke briefly. He said the rapid advance made by the United States was watched with hope and delight by England, and not with envy. The feeling was all the warmer because the flag of neither country now covers a slave.

The address of the Chamber of Commerce was then read, and Mr. JOHNSON replied briefly. He referred to the Union of the two flags in the hall, and hoped they would never be dissevered. He declined to respond to the remarks of the Chamber of Commerce favoring free trade, as he regarded that a question of legislative and not diplomatic action. While the experiment of England had certainly been successful, and had resulted in the wealth of both countries, the same experiment might not serve young and growing nations.

After lunch, Mr. JOHNSON visited the News Room, where he was received with wild enthusiasm. He made a short speech, repeating generally his previous remarks on the friendly relations between England and America. Mr. JOHNSON as a guest then took a steamer and visited the docks and other interesting points on the river.

THE BANQUET.

At 6 o'clock in the evening a grand banquet was given Mr. JOHNSON at the rooms of the Law Association. The rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion. STEWART H. BROWN occupied the chair. Among the guests present were Lord STANLEY, Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, the Bishop of Chester, and many local celebrities, commercial and parliamentary. About one hundred gentlemen sat down at the tables, among whom were several representatives of the United States Press. The usual toasts of "The Queen of England," "The President of the United States," "the Royal Family," "The Clergy of all Denominations," "The Army and Navy," and "The Volunteers," were proposed and responded to. Then the Chair, after a few words, gave "The Health of REVERDY JOHNSON."

MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. JOHNSON returned thanks for himself and for his country, and spoke in substance as follows:

He said he had been received everywhere with enthusiasm, but he had been warned that he would not be so here. He was more than disappointed; he was overwhelmed with tokens of regard. He knew that the wisdom, sense and patriotism of the people of Liverpool would cause them to forget the late past, and look with confidence to the future. He was told that persons would attend whom he ought not to meet—who had aided the South. His reply was that such a meeting was most gratifying to him, because it afforded an assurance to the people of America, to the Government and to himself, that former differences had been forgotten, and that now the heart of Liverpool, like that of all England, has but one feeling of warm friendship for the United States. He continued: "When I remembered the war through which our Government has passed unharmed, so far as its unity is concerned, I was satisfied that you would see that the Union still stands on foundations never to be shaken, however some of you may have differed as to the causes and probable results of the war. I realize this now, and find friends here as sincere as anywhere in the realm. Our fathers made a nation. We have shown our will and ability to maintain it as long as Providence will suffer human society to endure." Mr. JOHNSON then complimented the American Chamber of Commerce on its history and usefulness, and dilated on the expansion of Liverpool. "The commerce of America," he said, "aids, and is glad to aid, this prosperity of the English laboring men; they are partly fed by the United States, and of their industry America shares the fruit, because of this close connection. Nothing but absolute insanity on the part of either nation can involve us in a conflict. This I say for the future, not for the present, for nothing is further from my thoughts than that I should be insane, or that the Government that is [turning to Lord STANLEY] or that which may be [turning to Mr. GLADSTONE] shall become so. Whichever party may prevail, peace will be in no peril as long as Lord STANLEY represents the foreign relations of England, and I, or any one of my sentiment, those of America here. Peace is beyond the possibility of doubt. We have discarded the mysteries of diplomacy, frankly said what we wanted, asked nothing not right to ask, and may say, so far as we have gone, that all has gone merrily, and we have every reason to think that all will go merrily to the end. What has been done or is to be done, I leave you to guess. In the language of Lord COKE, 'Let this little task suffice.' I have spoken as Sheffield and elsewhere of special industry. Here commerce is the theme. How comprehensive the term! It holds in grasp the world, finds man wherever he is, ministers to his wants, enables him to minister to the wants of his fellows, brings all the productions of the world into the market, explores the ocean, brings to light the treasures of the earth and disseminates them through the universe for the happiness of the race. It does more. You may be, you should be the pioneers of morality and religion. You take the Missionary Bible wherever man is found, and secure wide and wider spread Christian civilization. You have done more; you have bridged the Atlantic. Once an ocean dangerous to pass separated us. Now there is a bridge of boats upon it, over which you go in a few days with perfect safety from shore to shore. This is a result of joint enterprise. But even this is not all. By a joint enterprise you have aided us to grasp the hand of friendship beneath the sea, and heart beats in unison to heart, though above the waves be mountains high, threatening destruction to all within their reach. And we are indebted for this marvel of the age to your wealth, enterprise and skill. Your engineers and scientific men—among whom, as well as I remember, are worthy of special mention CHARLES BRIGHT, WHITEHOUSE, FARADAY and MORSE, aided by the never-failing energy and never-despairing confidence of our countryman, CYRUS W. FIELD—accomplished this. How are we to dispute; how could we have the heart to stop the career, to prevent the result of the joint efforts, the joint skill which promise so much advantage and to shower so many blessings on the whole habitable globe? We expect to remain under the Government we now enjoy. You expect to remain under that which you enjoy. They differ but in form. The foundations of each are in those principles which are essential to the preservation of human liberty; the great rights guaranteed by *Magna Charta*, the personal security afforded by the great writ of *habeas corpus*, and all protected by the right of trial by jury, satisfy us that through all time, if we are true to ourselves, our respective Governments will last. They may for a time be interrupted in their actual operation: there may be some error in some portion of the structures of each, but that we will correct. We will be able to remove the nuisance without defacing the shrine. To the end—I speak it with all due confidence with which men can speak—to the end we will remain in unity. The unity of my Government is now established; the unity of yours has never been seriously threatened, and God grant it never may. I conclude, therefore, in the words of my American poet:

> "While the manners and the arts
> That mold the nation's soul,
> Still cling around our hearts,
> Between let ocean roll;
> Our joint communion breaking with the sun.
> Yet still from either beach,
> The voice of blood shall reach
> More audible than speech,
> We are one."

Mr. JOHNSON was heard throughout with frequent and hearty applause, and was vehemently cheered at the close.

SPEECH OF LORD STANLEY.

To the toast, "Her Majesty's Minister," Lord STANLEY said:

Accept my warmest thanks for the high honor you have paid me, personally, and my colleagues carrying on the executive business of the country. I assure you the value of the compliment is not diminished by the fact that it is on this occasion, and in this room, necessarily divested of all partisan significance. We have all of us seen, I fancy, within the past few weeks, and shall in the few weeks coming, rough party politics. Indeed, if everybody were to speak their minds earnestly, I dare say many would say they have had already more than they care for. The general principles on which the external relations of the country are carried on, no longer fall within the limit of political discussion. It is the settled principle of England to respect, scrupulously, the rights of every nation—the weakest as well as the strongest—as scrupulously as we maintain our own; to study to preserve, in the first instance, the peace of England; and next to that, as far as lies in our power, the peace of Europe and the civilized world; to seek no narrow, no selfish, no exclusive object, but to consider that even our material interests are indissolubly connected with those neighboring nations who are at once our neighbors and our customers; and in points of honor, not to hastily or impetuously resent any real or imagined wrong, but rather to willingly submit to the dispassionate arbitration of some competent tribunal, whatever claims we think we may have upon others, or the claims others may think they have upon us. These are general rules of conduct, which are equally accepted by both great political parties dividing this country, which are equally certain to be carried out by the Foreign Office, whether that department remains in my hands or passes into those of the followers and colleague of the eminent statesman who is entertained with me as your guest to-night. It would be a happy day for England, for Europe, and for the world, when those ideas and feelings which in this country pervade every class of society, become universal—that desire for peace and for abstinence from aggressive policy and respect of national rights. When, I say, these shall be equally diffused among the populations of those great neighboring nations of the Continent with whom we have so many ties; then, and not till then, shall we see an end put to that greatest drawback upon the material progress, that spot of scandal upon the civilization of Continental Europe: I mean the necessity, real or imagined, for those enormous military preparations which have attained proportions never approached before, which oppress with taxation, depress the industry and draw heavily upon the resources of the future, which introduce in time of peace a social condition only one degree removed from war, and which, if the system is to last for two or three generations, can only end in one of two results—either equally unsatisfactory, financial ruin—or those who are in debt must continue to pay. What is to be done to supply that which seems the great want of the time, namely, a greater degree of mutual confidence between the various Great Powers. I must say frankly it is a question I cannot answer. He who solves the problem will be the greatest benefactor of humanity this generation has seen. It is something, however, to point out where the evil lies even if you cannot point to the remedy. Though it is perfectly absurd to suppose that if two nations are determined to fight they can be prevented by the interposition of any one else; yet in nine cases out of ten, if dealt with early, much may be done toward stopping them by the frank interposition of neutrals, who have no interest except to preserve the peace. We have lately been disturbed by rumors of European war. I cannot say that those rumors are without meaning or justification in fact; but I will say that since I have had to do with foreign affairs there has been a tendency, not in England only, but throughout Europe, to exaggerate the danger of the situation, and to take the gloomiest view possible of things. This is a mistake, not only because it is unpleasant, but because it is apt to bring about the evil apprehended, I cannot predict—the same facts are before us all. I cannot say the future is without cause of uneasiness or anxiety; but I say this, that having some means of knowing, I do not believe there are statesmen in any Cabinet of Europe who view the prospect of a general war otherwise than with aversion. Some of them may think that result inevitable or probable, but without being sanguine, there is some reason to hope that what everybody deprecates will not happen. Some of you may think I have said enough or too much of European affairs—may ask why I say nothing about America. My answer is that the subject has been pretty well taken out of my hands. Our esteemed guest, who has, it seems to me, on a hasty computation, made a good many more personal friends in England than he has passed days, and with whom, if I may say it to his face, it is a pleasure to do business, has told you clearly and minutely the relations between England and America. He has stated with perfect accuracy that two, at least, of the impending questions have been—I will not say absolutely and fully disposed of, because that would, under the circumstances, be impossible—but so far dealt with, by mutual agreement, that if the American Government should ratify the acts of its Envoy, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, there is hardly any possibility of difficulty arising upon them. With regard to the last and no doubt the greatest question, the claims arising out of the late war, I am not in a position to say anything more than that we have, on both sides, approached the subject with an earnest desire to find a satisfactory solution, and I think there is on both sides. I will not say a confident expectation, but a very decided hope that a solution may not be very far off. I am not going to make you a speech on the nature of the relations that ought to exist between the two countries. I say nothing of our common language, literature and origin, which are all true, but lack the charm of novelty. We may at this time of day take them for granted. This also I take for granted, that, as civilized men on both sides of the Atlantic, it is our duty; as friends, as kinsmen, it is the will of an enormous majority to be friends. As two commercial countries, conducting a gigantic business with each other, and meaning to make that business greater before we are done, it is very decidedly our interest to be friends. That is a strong combination of motives. When men's principles, feelings and interests all pull one way, it would take a very strong disturbing adverse influence to overcome such inducements to remain on good terms. For myself, I do not think it ought to be denied that after the close of the late civil war in the United States, there did exist considerable irritation against England, whether reasonable or not it is not our business to discuss. I may affirm with certainty two things; first, that that feeling, whatever its amount may have been, never was reciprocated on this side of the water; next it is yearly—I may say almost monthly and weekly—diminishing in America. I never like to look forward confidently to the future, but if it should happen within the next few weeks that the American Minister and I should have an opportunity of settling those questions which are still pending between the two countries, thereby removing the last pretext for a quarrel, I can only say, I for one shall feel that the result is ample compensation for all the labor, responsibility and anxiety attached to the conspicuous and not always enviable position of the English Foreign Secretary of State.

Lord STANLEY took his seat amid enthusiastic cheering, which continued for some moments.

SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to the toast, "The House of Commons," after the usual preface, said:

I need not refer in detail to the subject matter of the great controversies by which these three years have been marked; but one topic I may mention, as it enables me, on my own part, and on that of my country, to acknowledge a debt we owe for a lesson learned from the nation which is so worthily represented in the person of its distinguished Minister. We have been taught much by the unexampled struggle in which the several portions of the United States were recently engaged; but I can say for myself and for many that the one practical lesson we learned from it was the enormous increase of energy, vigor and stability which every State must derive from the extension of political privileges and interests and a share in the governing power to the largest possible portion of this community. In my opinion, the lesson will not be without its effect upon the occurrences marking the history of the present Parliament. But these considerations are inopportune. This occasion is no mere tribute to duties, or mere enjoyment of splendid hospitality. It makes an epoch in international relations, and I shall be much surprised, after the speeches I have heard, if this be not long remembered in Liverpool, and if its echo do not pass across the Atlantic as well. It is a great pleasure to be present on an occasion which allows an opportunity of bearing testimony to the convictions I deeply entertain. Unhappy is the country which mixes questions of foreign relations with those of domestic policy; happy that where the wisdom of Ministers and the forbearance of party enables them to be separated. We stand in the latter predicament. I have heard the speech of the noble Lord, the Foreign Secretary. We are parted—to my regret—on questions of domestic import of the deepest importance; but to the speech generally which he has delivered—setting aside only those sentences which referred to his official knowledge, where it would be presumption for me to intermeddle—I am ready to subscribe to the whole speech my cordial approval. Some causes of deplorable wars were selected by the noble Lord. Expiring dynastic ambition was one of these. False theories of political economy and lust of territorial aggrandizement were others. From these a recognition of the doctrine of common interests springs up—a union of pacific sentiment or an adverse public opinion—all strengthening and promising the happiest results. One means of promoting this movement is care in the choice of diplomatic Envoys; and no happier instance could be afforded of such choice than in those for many years sent hither by America. The interests of America have been worthily sustained. There has been no lack of courtesy, kindness, wisdom and boldness of speech on the part of these Ministers—especially the distinguished predecessor of your guest. The esteem he earned depended not only on the kindly spirit of friendliness with which all his duties were performed, but on the manly spirit so universal in America—some portion, we trust, derived from the old stock of Britain. Your guest to-night has been chosen to a place of great responsibility—the weightier as he treads in the steps of men already so eminent. But what we have heard from him and heard of him has filled us with the sanguine belief that in coöperation with the noble Lord, or in coöperation with any who may act upon the same principles, he may have it for his destiny to minister largely to the accomplishment of one of the greatest works that concern the happiness of England and America. It is in the intimate knowledge of all sitting here, and needless to dwell on obligations binding the two countries; it is not superfluous to hope the Envoy will succeed in drawing closer and closer those ties, not merely of formal amity but of brotherly friendship and affection which should unite old England on this side of the Atlantic and younger England on the other.

Mr. THOMAS B. HORSFAL, M. P.; Mr. W. H. P. G. LANGTON, M. P., and the Mayor followed.

Mr. JOHNSON, before proposing the health of the Chairman, said he would now say to the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce what he had forgotten to say before, namely: That one of the causes which enabled England to be successful was the strict preservation of her credit. He was struck, when at Sheffield, with the wisdom and good sense of the motto the Cutlers' Association had adopted: "To insure success, preserve your credit." What would England or the United States have been if they had not strictly observed it? What would they now be if they should disregard it? He forbore to look upon the dark picture which would then be presented. He did not desire to look upon it, and he could not, with propriety, look upon it, because he was satisfied that it was equally impossible for either England or America to disregard their credit, but policy, justice and necessity require that if there be such a doubt, the benefit of the doubt should be given to the creditors. [Cheers.] He concluded with complimentary allusions to the Chairman, whose health he proposed.

At 11 o'clock the party dispersed, after repeated cheers and expressions of satisfaction. Mr. LAIRD was among the guests.

Comments of the Times on the Banquet.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23.

The London *Times* this morning comments favorably on the banquet at Liverpool. It says: Mr. JOHNSON's speeches, so unreserved and earnest, show a desire for practical peacemaking. The Ministers on both sides seem anxious to settle pending questions—Mr. SEWARD, because he held office when the difficulties arose, and may not desire to leave them to a successor to treat in a manner which he might reject; and Lord STANLEY, because he has so far been most successful in his policy, must wish, when he retires from office, to know that he has done a work by common consent allowed to be the most difficult of accomplishment which he has had placed before him.

SPAIN.

Dissolution of the Local Juntas.

MADRID, Friday, Oct. 23.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Central Junta, most of the local Provisional Juntas have dissolved. It is reported that Señor OLOZAGA will be appointed Minister to France.

The Claims of the House of Savoy Urged.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 23.

Prince NAPOLEON has written a letter to Gen. PRIM, advocating the claims of the House of Savoy and the Duke of Aosta to the throne of Spain.

The Abolition of Slavery Recommended.

MADRID, Friday, Oct. 23.

A large meeting was held here to-day, at which speeches were made and resolves adopted in favor of the abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish dominions.

NEWMARKET RACES.

The Houghton Meeting—Fourth Day.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23.

At the Newmarket races yesterday, the sweepstakes for two-year old colts and fillies was won by Mr. PEYTON's colt *Bradgate*, by *Newcastle* out of *Cassidia*. Mr. BROMSGROVE's colt *Aftermath*, by *Bonnie-field* out of *Double Shuffle*, was second. Three races. The betting was two to one against *Bradgate*, and three to one against *Aftermath*. The Troy Stakes for two-year old colts and fillies was won by Mr. MERRY's colt, by *Stockwell*, out of *Catharine Hayes*; the Duke of Beaufort's filly *Scottish Queen*, by *Blair Athol*, out of *Edith*, was second; and Mr. H. SAVILE's filly by *Prime Minister*, out of *Rigolboche*, third. The betting was two to one against the winner; three to one against *Scottish Queen*, and seven to one against the *Rigolboche* filly.

CUBA.

The Insurrection Spreading in the Interior—Movements of the Military.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 23.

Volunteer companies are forming in all parts of the Island of Cuba, and offering their services to Captain-General LERSUNDI. Order now prevails, even in Puerto Principe, for the first time. Heavy rains are prevailing in the interior, which prevent the troops pursuing the insurrectionists and from operating as swiftly as desired.

Information has been received in this city from Holquin, announcing that the insurrectionists are committing depredations in that neighborhood. A document, purporting to be signed by the "Revolutionary Committee," made its appearance this morning, inciting the people to rise against the Government. The existence of such a committee is unknown. Everybody is in favor of peace, and consequently the document is unheeded.

The steamer *Bienville* arrived here at 12 o'clock to-day.

CALIFORNIA.

Further Particulars of the Recent Earthquakes—The Property Injured and Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The earthquake is still the topic of conversation. A slight tremor or two has been felt to-day. The total of the casualties worth mentioning do not exceed thirty. There were only five persons killed, though in one or two instances persons who were struck by falling bricks and timber may die of their injuries. A committee of the Board of Supervisors, assisted by several architects, to-day made a survey of the City Hall, fire-engine house and other public buildings. An examination of the City Hall shows that the walls are badly cracked from the ground floor upward, and that the arches are mostly ruined. The Post Office clerks have resumed their duties. [The Post Office occupies the lower story of the Custom-house building.] Had it not been for the extra anchors and ties put into the Custom-house building after the earthquake of 1865, it is probable that a greater portion of the structure would have fallen to the ground. The old Merchants' Exchange, on Battery-street, opposite the Custom-house, and which for some years past has been occupied by the United States Courts, was considerably injured. There is a large fissure in the north wall of the building. The Custom-house and the Old Merchants' Exchange are on made ground beyond the original water front of the city, and their foundations rest on piles. The old Exchange was severely shattered by the earthquake of 1865. The new Merchants' Exchange, on California-street, is slightly injured. The ornamental work on the building occupied by the Bank of California was thrown down. The balustrade and the chimneys are being removed. Although a hundred buildings in the city have been damaged more or less, a thorough examination proves that those buildings which have been properly constructed will stand much heavier shocks than those of yesterday. The Occidental and the Cosmopolitan Hotels, the Lick House and the Russ House, the largest buildings in the city, are uninjured, except that in some instances the chimneys were thrown down and the plastering cracked. These buildings are all on solid ground. The damage west of Montgomery-street is very slight, very few buildings occupying solid ground showing any damage whatever. To-day's examinations only confirm yesterday's report that the greatest wreck of buildings and destruction of property was confined to the eastern and southern portions of the city, where the buildings are erected on made ground. Business was resumed as usual to-day.

Another Earthquake in San Francisco—Extreme Terror of the People.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 23—2:15 A. M.

Another severe shock of earthquake has occurred this minute, and has sent the people shrieking with terror into the streets. It is impossible at present to ascertain whether any further damage has occurred to the shattered buildings, or whether there has been any further loss of life. The streets are thronged with persons in their night clothing, who are waiting in fear to see what will come next. The atmosphere is thick and the weather warm and sultry.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

The excitement has somewhat subsided since the shock at 2:15 A. M. The people exhibit no desire to return to their houses, but remain in the streets, discussing the probability of another disaster similar to that of the 21st inst.

EIGHT O'CLOCK A. M.

There have been no further shocks of earthquakes since 2:15 A. M., except a very slight shock at 7:30. There has been no additional damage done as has yet been ascertained. None is thought to have occurred by the shocks during the night. The excitement among the people has abated, and business is proceeding as usual. The weather is very thick yet, with a slight rain falling.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Election—Republican Gains in Several Counties—Gen. Duval Probably Elected to Congress.

WHEELING, W. Va., Friday, Oct. 23.

Complete returns from Hancock and Ohio Counties show Republican gains over the vote of 1866. The Democratic majority in Ohio County has been reduced to 120. Brook County is very close. The Democrats will probably have a small majority.

Wood, Harrison, Jefferson, Mineral and Marion Counties show large Democratic gains. Marshall County is claimed by the Republicans by 700 majority—a Republican gain. Partial returns from Mason County show small Republican gains. The Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee claims the State by a reduced majority, and the election of Gen. DUVAL to Congress in the First District, beyond a doubt. The Democrats expect large gains from the southwestern counties, which have not been heard from yet. The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee claims the State by a small majority. It will be several days before sufficient returns will be received to indicate the result.

Additional Returns Show Good Republican Gains.

WHEELING, W. Va., Friday, Oct. 23.

Wood County, formerly reported as Democratic, gives a Republican majority of 150. This insures the election of DUVAL (Republican) to Congress, in the First District, by about 1,000 majority.

Marion County gives a Republican majority of about 200—a small Democratic gain.

Monongahela County is claimed by the Republicans by from 500 to 700 majority.

Partial returns from Marshal show a Republican majority of 500. The Republicans claim their majority in the county will be equal to that of 1866.

Wirt County gives a reduced Republican majority.

The Democratic gains thus far are not sufficient to overcome the Republican majority of 1866, which was over 9,000. The Republicans to-night claim the State by from two to three thousand majority.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

The following special dispatch has just been received here:

WHEELING, Va., Friday, Oct. 23—9 P. M.

Later returns look better for the Republicans. Fifteen counties, casting half the vote of the State, give 25,000 Republican majority—a loss of 1,000 on the vote of 1866, but a gain of 1,000 on the vote of 1867. The same ratio will give the Republicans the State by 5,000, and their State Committee claim it by from 3,500 to 5,000. For Congress, the First District gives DUVALL, Republican, 900 majority. The Second District gives MCGRUE, Republican, 2,000 to 2,500 majority. In the Third District, a large territory thinly settled, there is no telegraph and the returns are meagre. They indicate the election of WITCHER, Republican, by a majority of 500. The Legislature is undoubtedly three-fourths Republican, securing a United States Senator in place of VAN WINKLE. This (Ohio) county gives 123 Democratic majority—a Republican gain of 645 over 1867, and twenty over 1866.

The State Republican by from Three to Five Thousand Majority.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

A dispatch received from Wheeling, Va., this evening announces that sufficient returns have been received to show that the State has gone Republican by from three to five thousand majority.

ALBANY.

Great Republican Jubilee—Speeches by Gov. Fenton, Hon. John A. Griswold and Others—Intense Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 23.

The grandest demonstration of the whole campaign in Albany, under the supervision of Gen. J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., President of the Republican General Committee, has transpired to-day. For the past four days rain and lowering skies have predominated, but yet, though the inclement weather reduced the number attending the Democratic meeting at Tweddle Hall Wednesday evening to a corporal's guard, the Republican spirits have constantly been in the ascendant. This morning the rain ceased and the utmost activity prevailed throughout the city. The officers of the various Grant and Colfax Clubs displayed wonderful energy for the great parade in the evening. In the afternoon many of the Republican business men closed their stores and attended the immense mass meeting at Tweddle Hall, which was packed to its utmost capacity. The meeting was called to order by Gen. JOHN MEREDITH READ, Jr., who read the following letter from Gov. MORGAN:

LETTER FROM GOV. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1868.

GENERAL: It will, I regret to say, be quite out of my power to attend your mass meeting to-morrow, but I cannot omit to express my admiration for the zeal and efficiency of your organization. Its example has inspired our friends everywhere. Let me congratulate you on the political situation. Could it be more encouraging? While Democrats are consulting as to the propriety of changing their candidates and their leaders, and find it necessary to take new points of departure, and to make fresh appeals, as well as to beg their partisans not to abandon their nominees, enthusiasm for ours is daily rising. Thousands of life-long Democrats are ranging themselves on the side of loyalty and the quotations of Government bonds show that both here and abroad GRANT's success is accepted as identical with the country's assured prosperity. We have only to "push things," to carry our State, our Assembly and Congressional candidates. The canvass so gallantly making in Albany and Scoharie has drawn attention to your district. McCARTHY's success would thrill with delight every loyal heart. Ten days of earnest, effective work will give a victory for GRANT and GRISWOLD so complete and overwhelming as to cause general joy not only, but to crush forever the rising spirit of rebellion.

With assurances of esteem, I am, yours,

(Signed) E. D. MORGAN.

Cheering letters were also read from Senator ANTHONY and Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

SPEECH OF GEN. READ.

Gen. MEREDITH READ, Jr., then said:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is a jubilee day. We have laid aside our ordinary avocations and we have come hither to manifest the absorbing interest which we all feel in these great questions: Shall our beloved country live or die? Shall freedom be preserved throughout our land, or shall humanity wail her holy face? Shall the ghastly curse of intestine trouble overwhelm us, and shall we perish amid lingering tortures; or shall the glorious sun of peace and financial prosperity mount to the zenith and shed abroad upon a redeemed and regenerated nation? Casting from us all mere party feeling, let us rise to the dignity of the occasion and dedicate ourselves to a lofty patriotism. Let us have faith in the people, faith in our leader, faith in our undying principles of liberty, and, above all, let us have faith in Almighty God, whose hands are over all our work. It is fitting that such a day as this should be graced by the presence of distinguished guests. I have the pleasure of announcing that His Excellency REVERDY JOHNSON has consented to preside—[applause,] and that we are fortunate in having with us our eminent and popular candidate for the chief office of the State, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD. [Great applause.] We shall also have the privilege of listening to the eloquent words of Senator THAYER, of Nebraska, [applause,] and Gen. GARFIELD, of Ohio. [Applause.] At such a time as this we must all deeply deplore the absence of our great national standard-bearer, ULYSSES S. GRANT, [prolonged cheers and applause,] of whom it may be said, as WASHINGTON was the founder so is GRANT the saviour of the Republic. I have the honor to present to you, as your presiding officer, His Excellency, Gov. FENTON.

The nomination was received with cheers and enthusiastically accepted.

SPEECH OF GOV. FENTON.

Gov. FENTON briefly but concisely addressed the assemblage as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: There are several gentlemen present who are announced to address you, and other gentlemen, hardly less distinguished, are expected, and I shall not therefore feel justified in occupying much of your time. The political canvass in which we are engaged, and which is rapidly drawing to a close, is justly held as one of surpassing interest and importance. Either the work of the fathers was a failure, and our own recent severe trials, sufferings and sacrifices a mistake, or we are right in asking that the Government be kept, for a still longer period, in Republican hands. The questions at issue are higher than men, and reach further than mere benefits to individuals or to parties, although these considerations strongly commend our appeal to the people to give us the victory. They affect the permanence and progress of our free institutions, and the honor and future happiness of the people. We have just come from a war which was intended by the rebels to destroy our democratic institutions, and to subsidute in their stead a class or aristocratic system. The scope, tenacity and violence of the struggle on their part disclosed also a deep-seated hatred of the idea of the fathers in respect of free popular government. This rebel strength was met by patriot forces and overthrown, but the spirit which animated them still continues, and to-day contends for the mastery in our political and public affairs. Their success would place an anti-democratic element in power, upturning peace and tending to impair the general confidence and credit. I do not mean to express a doubt as to the result of this election. The current will not turn backward. Those who have taken careful notes of our history and progress, in passing from one to another cannot fail to have observed the steady advance of public sentiment upon all great fundamental questions of Governments and of men. But because of our confidence in the result we cannot properly relax our efforts. We must deserve success, not only on account of the merits of our cause, but also on account of the more of our efforts put forth in its behalf. Discussion, conflict of opinions and analysis of theories are important if not necessary to the vigor of good government. They are the vitality of our political system, and with them our people will, in the future as in the past, prove equal to every exigency of our national life. The recent elections indicate the clear judgment of a majority of the people in the States where they have been held. Shall we not do as well, and even better, in our own State? I leave the answer with you. But first let me invite to the discussion of this question a gentleman who is the standard-bearer of our cause in this State, whose sources of information are ample, and whose indorsement by the people on the 3d day of November will, I doubt not, be such that it will be alike my pleasure and duty to place in his hand on the 1st day of January the seal of the State. [Applause.]

While Gov. FENTON was speaking, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD entered the hall and was received with vociferous applause. He was accompanied by Hon. MARTIN J. TOWNSEND, of Troy.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

Mr. GRISWOLD then said he presented himself with no purpose of entering into the political discussions of the campaign. Now is the time for action not for words. He was surprised that the democratic candidate for the Presidency had taken the stump in advocacy of his own claims. For himself, in a subordinate position, he had no such motive. He had noticed that Mr. SEYMOUR had laid claims to support in consequence of his assistance to the Government during the war, but Mr. GRISWOLD thought there must be some mistake, some delusion, in reference to Gov. SEYMOUR's position. He then reviewed Mr. SEYMOUR's gubernatorial administration, proving as clearly as the sunlight that he had no claims whatever upon the Presidency. The recent speech of the Ex-Governor at Buffalo was then taken up and its chief points of sophistry completely riddled. Mr. GRISWOLD believed that the fruits of the long and terrible war were not to be snatched from the loyal people, and that all men, of whatever color, should have equal rights in fact as well as in theory.

The warmest enthusiasm prevailed throughout Mr. GRISWOLD's remarks. He was followed by Hon. JOHN M. THAYER, of Nebraska.

SPEECH OF GEN. THAYER.

Gen. THAYER said substantially that he should not attempt to dictate the duty of one of the oldest States in the Union, had not his own State recently given its voice in favor of GRANT, COLFAX and liberty. There the issue was national honor and faith and equal rights to all men before the law. Men of New-York, he exclaimed, do likewise. Our enemies are in the best possible condition for us. We have only to do as SHERIDAN said, "push things." SEYMOUR says BLAIR is the Jonah, and BLAIR says SEYMOUR is the Jonah. We meet to-day the same enemies that we did in the war. The masses of the rebels are Democrats, and fight under the black flag of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Point me to a member of the Ku-klux Klan, and I will point you to a Democrat. This Democratic Party at the North, after the war had been going on for two years, was responsible for the continuance of the war. The resolution of the Chicago Convention that the war was a failure was circulated in every rebel camp. Mr. SEYMOUR in his speech in the City of New-York, sent joy into every rebel heart. If your own FENTON or your GRISWOLD had been your Governor these things would not have been. [Applause.] Mr. SEYMOUR did not bring out his cannon and steel guns, because he was afraid of hurting his friends. Yet you are asked to vote for this man whose soul is stained with the blood of your blood. More than 25,000 brave men laid down their lives in the trenches and marshes because of that speech of SEYMOUR. But the fiat has gone forth that the Washington of our time is to lead us. We have them on the run, and that's what we want. [Applause.] The Democratic Party is like the "Grecian Bend"—all doubled up. Mr. SEYMOUR is now making the explanation of explanations. But there is no mistake about the Democratic platform; it is pledged to revolution. When WADE HAMPTON mounted his horse after the war he said he was bound for hell or Texas. He did not go to Texas, but he did bring up in the Tammany Convention in New-York, and if that is not next to hell, I don't know what is. The day is fast approaching when the flag of Democracy will be trailed in the mire. The time is coming when the Copperhead of to-day will be classed with the Tories of the Revolution. [Applause.] When, on the night of that glorious victory of loyalty over treason—the election of JOHN BROUGH over the traitor VALLANDIGHAM—there came a dispatch from Washington asking BROUGH his exact majority, and the response sent back, "Ninety thousand," quick as lightning came back the words, "Glory to God in the highest! Ohio has saved the nation!"—signed A. LINCOLN. That stained patriot well knew the mighty moral power of that glorious victory over treason. The present is no less momentous, and on next Tuesday night week let us be able to telegraph to New-York from East and West, North and South, "Glory to God in the highest! New-York has led the column under its gallant GRISWOLD in the fight which has saved the nation!" [Tremendous applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Gov. FENTON then introduced Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, Member of Congress, of Ohio, who said: This is our cause. No State has a flag of its own. We have one national flag. Our opponents say they have driven us to our baggage-wagons. Ah, they have kept their eye on them from the beginning. They have always had a great taste for commissaries. [Laughter.] Every issue of the war is gathered up around Mr. BLAIR's resolution in the platform. Mr. SEYMOUR says, with a sneer, that the Republican Party has failed in reconstruction. If any Democrat should say "who made the debt?" I would answer, "it is your work." If the four hundred thousand slaughtered braves could be called up from their graves, I would say, "this is your work." Suppose, by the inscrutable Providence of God, every Democrat in the country could have been taken to Heaven. [Laughter.] Where would have been the war? [Laughter.] The honorable gentleman then discussed the public debt at some length. He next alluded to VALLANDIGHAM, saying that the body of the rebel army prayed for the election of that traitor. They were more interested in his election than in the victory of the battles. The whole history of the war is summed up as follows: We fought the rebellion, the Democrats fought us. In the dark hours of the battle of the Wilderness the news of GRANT's capture of rebels came to Congress, but seventy Democrats over across the aisle looked dark and glum and gave no sign of joy, for they knew it was their death knell. Between these two parties before us there is all the difference between light and darkness, Heaven and Hell, God and Satan. God approves of the party which tries to do right though the Heavens fall. We read in classical history that there was once a statue, the destruction of which, it was said, would involve the complete annihilation of the universe. But at last there was found a man who dared with his brawny arm to break in pieces the statue, and when the deed was done the sun still shone and the stars continued in their courses. So ABRAHAM LINCOLN smote the infernal idol of human slavery, and it crumbled into dust, while the constellation of the Union still revolved in its orbit. The great man said it is not so essential that a President should be elected as that the Republic should be saved, and five hundred thousand men followed with response. "We are coming, Father Abraham, five hundred thousand more." [Applause.] After the close of the war the Democrats saw success to themselves in the debt; by that they hoped to shake the pillars of the Republican Party, and they then quietly paved the way for repudiation. The watch-words of the loyal party of the country were "tax, fight, emancipate, and the debt is the price of the nation's life."

Great applause greeted the speaker at the close of his remarks. Rousing cheers were given for GRANT and COLFAX, the ticket and the speakers, and the meeting adjourned.

RAISING OF A FAMOUS FLAGSTAFF.

In the meantime, at the hour named, 3:30 o'clock, the Boys in Blue, who had fought treason on the battle-field, accompanied by Gens. KILP

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

I.

The Embassy an Index of Progress—Reply to Strictures in the London Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Returning to this country after a long residence in the capital of China, I am not surprised to find that the interest felt in that Empire is greatly on the increase.

Though from the earliest period of our commerce with the East, she sent us her teas, her silks and her porcelain, as proofs of her civilization and wealth, China appeared to us only in remote perspective, like some great planet with its attendant moons; a world in itself, whose magnitude oppressed the imagination, but whose relations with ourselves were too few to make it an object of general attention. For a long time, too, we were limited to an outside view—jealously excluded from access to the interior, and debarred the privilege of intercourse on equal terms, as if the people of Cathay had not advanced beyond that rude state of society in which the term "foreigner" is taken as synonomous with "enemy."

Those whom they were unwilling to receive as friends, they were compelled to encounter as foes, and having made proof of their prowess, as well as experienced their generosity, it is not too much to affirm that they are now learning to appreciate their character and seek their friendship. It was not, indeed, without extreme reluctance that they admitted us to their northern seaports and their inland rivers, but it cost them a far sorer struggle to throw open to us the gates of their imperial city. They possess, however, the good sense to accept the situation, and endeavor to adapt themselves to their altered circumstances. The bitter feelings at first excited are wearing away, and sentiments of amity and confidence beginning to take their place. Their ancient seclusion and fancied superiority are forever swept away, and broader sympathies and juster views have taken possession of their minds.

The evidences of this salutary revolution in sentiment and policy are too numerous to mention in the present letter. Suffice it to say that the latest and most striking demonstration is the Embassy, which the Chinese have sent over to conciliate the friendship of America and Europe.

Unique and novel in its constitution—inaugurating a new era in our relations with China—coming first to America, as their nearest Occidental neighbor—coming by a new route which brings China nearer to us than Europe was before the invention of steam, and headed, too, by a distinguished American, it is no wonder that the Embassy was well received by the American people. It was to be expected that its progress through our country would be a continued ovation, and that its negotiations with our Government would be entertained in the most friendly spirit. But for all this we had no right to anticipate that its reception in Great Britain would be marked with proportionate disfavor. The policies of England and America were not in such deadly antagonism as to justify the former in regarding an American diplomatist as always and everywhere an enemy in disguise.

On the contrary, the advantages accruing to the entire commercial world from the prosperity and progress of China are so manifest that we naturally expected all the leading Powers of Europe to rejoice equally with ourselves on seeing the Chinese abandon their policy of seclusion and take their place among the family of nations.

This we believe to be the true feeling of many among the most intelligent of the British people—those who are best able to appreciate the extent of the revolution of which the Chinese Embassy must be taken as the index. And such, we doubt not, would have been the universal sentiment had not the better instincts of the people been perverted by the influence of certain newspapers, which, having befriended our enemies during our late war, continue to discharge their Parthian arrows as often as an opportunity offers.

Among these, the London *Times* has always occupied a "bad preeminence." It is amusing to see how it employs the distinguished ability by which it succeeded in convincing its readers that DAVIS and LEE were the champions of freedom, and LINCOLN and GRANT the tools of tyranny, to represent the Burlingame mission as American in its aims and retroactive in its tendency.

"We might," says the *Times* of Sept. 2, "have taken umbrage at the selection that has been made, to the exclusion of our own countrymen, in favor of an American gentleman, who does not even count among his qualifications any knowledge of the language of the Court from which he comes accredited. Under no obligations to the United States, the Chinese Government is under obligations positive and weighty to ourselves. * * * Hence it would have exhibited a graceful appreciation of such services, had the Chinese Government make choice of an Englishman with a knowledge of the language, in place of an American without it. But, doubtless, the choice is justified by their objects, which the treaty concluded by the Envoy with the United States discloses. Its aim would seem to be nothing less than the reinforcement of the Chinese rulers in their old attitude of passive resistance and unfriendliness. It is a pity that the foreign counselors whom they have had at their elbow should have supplied them with advice so mistaken and mischievous."

These extracts are sufficient to set forth the animus of the article, which, whether intentional or otherwise, is a complete tissue of misrepresentation. But, however ill-disposed the writer may have been to do justice to such a subject, it would be charitable in us to suppose that he was also ill-informed. A mission professing to be almost cosmopolitan in the breadth of its aims, he stigmatizes as "Americo-Chinese." When the Chinese come forth from their seclusion to take all the great nations of the West by the hand, he represents it as the last and keenest of a series of insults to Great Britain—their best friend and kindest benefactor—that they selected an American citizen to be their principal Envoy. Finally, for space would fail me were I to take up all the points in this elaborate indictment—a mission that astonishes the world by the liberality of its spirit and by the brilliant report it brings us of progress in China, he denounces as skillfully designed to secure to the Chinese an immunity for idleness and torpor.

Now, it is due to the public, if not to the writer himself, that he should be set right in regard to these three points—points so comprehensive in their bearing that in throwing upon them the light of facts, I shall acquaint your readers with all they need to know in reference to the origin and objects of this remarkable movement.

The writer in the *Times* never could have applied to it the invidious epithet "Americo-Chinese" unless he were ignorant of the origin of the Embassy, or presuming on the ignorance of his readers. For the nationality of one member of the Embassy no more makes it Americo-Chinese than the French parentage of one of our Ministers to Spain would stamp the character of his mission as Franco-American. If it is employed in the sense in which we speak of the Anglo-French intervention in the affairs of China, to indicate that there was any kind of collusion, open or secret, on the part of the American Government, the use of the term is both untrue and inappropriate.

No member of the home Government had any knowledge of Mr. BURLINGAME's intention to resign his post as Minister at Pekin—a step which he was led to take, not by any instructions from home or in anticipation of the action of the Chinese, but solely by the desire he felt to take part in the approaching conflict of political parties. Mr. BURLINGAME himself knew nothing of the intention of the Chinese Government to send an Embassy till after his parting interview with the Prince of Kung at the *Tsungliyamen*. Nor had the Chinese themselves, up to that hour, any very definite ideas as to the time when they should send an Embassy or the persons who should compose it.

In fact, the character of the Embassy was not fully determined even at the date of Mr. BURLINGAME's departure from the capital. He supposed that he was going forth loaded with the responsibilities and dignity of a sole Envoy. Nor was it until nearly a fortnight later that he was made acquainted with the fact that two native Mandarins of high rank—one a Tartar and the other a Chinese, representing the two principal races which compose the Empire—had been appointed to act as his colleagues. A politic afterthought on the part of the Chinese Ministry, proving, as they themselves said in explanation of the act, that they intended the Embassy not so much to effect any special object as to initiate a permanent intercourse, it was nevertheless feared that Mr. BURLINGAME might view their appointment as incompatible with his own position. Some of his friends in Pekin, English as well as American, accordingly wrote to him and labored to show him that the native element, instead of detracting anything from the consideration due to himself, would add materially to the importance of the mission. I ought to add that the tardiness of the Government in appointing his colleagues made them too late to overtake Mr. BURLINGAME before the close of navigation in the northern rivers, and imposed on them the necessity of a dreary journey through the Provinces of the interior. All which goes to prove the unpremeditated character of the movement, and to disprove the disingenuous assertion of certain papers published in China, whose views the *Times* appears to indorse, that the Embassy was concocted by Mr. SEWARD before Mr. BURLINGAME's return to China, and that Mr. BURLINGAME, through the whole of his subsequent course, had been *moling* his way into the position which he now occupies.

It is true, as the *Times* shrewdly suspects, and it were well if all its conjectures were equally felicitous, that this Embassy was the conception of a foreign brain. But it was planned in Pekin, not in Washington, and sprang from English, not American heads. ROBERT HART, Esq., Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs, a man to whom the Chinese are indebted for many steps in the astonishing progress of recent years, and J. MCLEVY BROWN, Esq., late of the British, now of the Chinese Legation, deserve the odium or the honor of creating the Chinese Embassy.

On being informed of the feelings which Prince KUNG and the Mandarins had expressed toward Mr. BURLINGAME at their parting interview, and the services which they desired him to perform on their behalf in passing through the countries of Europe, these gentlemen (and there are none who are better acquainted with the wants of China, or more truly progressive in their sympathies) seized on the opportunity for effecting what they regarded as a grand *coup* for the advantage of the Chinese Empire.

It was not necessary for them to begin by showing the Mandarins the importance of sending an Envoy, or persuading them to accept a foreigner as their representative. On both points the minds of the Mandarins were fully made up, or it would have been impossible for these gentlemen, with all their influence, to accomplish the result in so short a time. Would it have been possible for Sir HENRY POTTINGER to induce the Chinese to send such an Embassy, when at the treaty of Nankin he was unable to induce KEYING even to mention the opium trade to his Imperial master? Would it have been possible for Lord ELGIN to prevail on them to send such an Embassy, when he was compelled to bombard the forts of the Peiho before he could induce the Emperor to comply with Western usage, so far as to confer on his Minister the title of Plenipotentiary? But times had changed; and the statesmen at Pekin were now as eager to enter into relations of full reciprocity as their predecessors had been opposed to it.

In a word, the origin of this much-mooted Embassy cannot be better described than in the terms of the old Aristotelian logic. Its final cause was to fulfill the wish of the Mandarins that they should be represented in the capitals of the West as Western nations are in theirs. The instrumental cause was the very effective agency of the two gentlemen above referred to, and the material cause was the person of the American Minister, who, laying down his office as Minister of the United States, was deemed the fittest person to introduce the Chinese to the arena of European diplomacy. Without either of these circumstances, the Embassy, in its present form, could not have come into existence; and springing as it does from the concurrence of people of these nations, where, I again ask, is the propriety of affixing to it an invidious and one-sided epithet? It would, methinks, have been more conformable to facts, as well as more ingenuous, if the writer in the *Times* had prefaced his favorite compound by the syllables *Anglo*, and so given us an epitome of history in the triple term *Anglo-Americo-Chinese*.

As the subject is a fertile one, apart from the correction of the misrepresentations above referred to—bringing up the whole question as to recent progress, present state and actual policy of the Chinese Empire—I propose to dismiss it for the present, and to continue the discussion, if agreeable to your wishes, in a series of brief papers, which, as I have but lately completed the *periplus* of the globe, I shall write over the name PERRY PLUS.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 19, 1868.

FISH CULTURE.

Legislation of New-England—What has been and can be done in New-York.

The legislation of the several New-England States preliminary and necessary to the restocking of the streams of that region with the fish which internal improvements and indiscriminate and unlawful fishing have united to drive away, is now in accord and complete. Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Connecticut have, by uniformity of new laws passed last year and this, regulated fishing in the Connecticut, Merrimack, Mystic, Pemigewasset, Ammonoosuck, Winnipisiogee, Baker's, and other rivers which flow through those States. Maine has also taken action in regard to the Kennebec and her other streams. Vermont has followed the example of the others. The right to take shad from the streams of the New-England States is annulled for the next five years; the erection or maintenance of any dam or weir without providing a suitable fishway by which the fish can surmount the obstruction, and the setting and drawing of any net or seine in any New-England stream is positively prohibited, and is to be severely punished. The more material work of repairing the injuries done to the inland fisheries by the building of fishways in these States is already far advanced, several ladders having already been finished and many more are now in course of construction. The not less important work of restocking the streams by depositing ova artificially obtained, and fish artificially bred, has already been extensively carried out in the same States. CHARLES G. ATKINS, one of the Maine Commissioners, turned loose forty thousand young shad in the Kennebec in May last; Dr. FLETCHER and J. S. ROBINSON, of New-Hampshire, have deposited two hundred and fifty thousand salmon and one hundred thousand trout in the Merrimack in the last two years, and SETH GREEN placed forty million of young shad in the Connecticut last June. New-England is, therefore, already well advanced to that former happy condition, when by her laws she prohibited masters from surfeiting their apprentices on trout, and when the natural yield of each stream was an hundred fold greater than at present. The annual take of shad in all the rivers of the State of Connecticut is estimated at the present time at 628,500, and it falls in some years as low as one-fifth of this average. Thirty-two years ago the take in the Merrimack alone, from Lowell to the sea, was 365,000, and then there was not the incentive to fishermen of the present high prices. To the last condition of plenty the rivers of New-England are expected to return, through the present wisely-directed and energetic efforts of the Fish Commissioners.

New-York and the other Middle States, with larger streams, more vital interests in the restoration of their productive condition, and with far greater wealth, have as yet done nothing practical. Commissioners have been appointed, and some laws passed, but no appropriations have been made. So little practical effort has been made or expenditure authorized that one of New-York's Commissioners, Mr. SETH GREEN, an ardent angler and pisciculturist, has, in his enthusiasm, migrated for the past two or three years to the improved waters of the Connecticut River, and there, at his own expense, hatched and turned loose many millions of shad, a large proportion of which will come back from the sea to that stream in 1871 or 1872, weighing from five to ten pounds, to be caught by New-England fishermen, and sold in the New-York markets at fifty cents a pound! Pennsylvania, by an act of March 30, 1868, provided for the building of fishways in the Susquehanna, and appointed a Commissioner in the person of Col. JAMES WORRALL; a fishway has been constructed at Columbia at a cost of $5,000, and legal steps have been taken to compel the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to alter their dams at Middletown and Duncan's Island by the insertion of fishways; but this is the extent of the operations there, and, indeed, in all the Middle States. Thus, it will be seen that we are far behind the New-England States in the restoration of the inland fisheries to their primitive condition.

The importance of the work can hardly be over-estimated, yet it is not generally appreciated, probably because it is not understood. The same knowledge, and far less labor and money, which is required to make a sowing of corn will make a larger sowing of fish, and less attention and care will produce from the piscatorial crop as valuable a harvest as from the cereal. "An acre of good water," says SETH GREEN, a practical water-farmer of many years' experience, "can be made to produce twice as much food as an acre of land." Hon. STEPHEN H. AINSWORTH, of this State, a fisherman of as enlarged an experience as Mr. GREEN, has shown that an expenditure of $47,100 in trout hatching will return, if conducted with skill and economy, a clear profit in four years of $421,650! Messrs. THEODORE LYMAN and ALFRED R. FIELD, the Fish Commissioners of Massachusetts, and the most energetic and practical ones in the New-England field, show by their calculations, based on actual experiments, that with the fishways built and the fishing regulated by law, the artificial breeding of shad will result in producing 2,000 full-grown fish where only one is now produced naturally. In 1863 Scotland, Ireland and Wales, a territory about the size of New-England, furnished to the London market alone 3,712,016 pounds of salmon. The fishing rental of the river Tay in 1852 was less than $40,000; in 1864 it had advanced to $75,000 in gold, and the stream yielded 70,000 salmon annually, which, at seven pounds each, would weigh 490,000 pounds, and sell here at 40 cents per pound, producing $196,000, without in the slightest degree decreasing the supply for the next season, or requiring another "planting" of fish. The Massachusetts Commissioners say, in their report, that the return from every stream in the country ought to, and, after the completion of the improvements now going on, will be at least two hundred times greater than at present. Thirty years ago no fresh salmon were brought to our markets from the British Provinces, simply because our own rivers were full of them, while the Canadians had already exhausted the tributaries of the St. Lawrence. At that time, when the Canadian rivers were literally exhausted, the Hudson, Oswego, Genesee, Susquehanna, Delaware, Connecticut and all our northeastern rivers were so full of fish, that according to a writer in *Harper's Magazine*, for November, 1868, "twelve and fifteen pound salmon sold for a shilling each," and "they could be taken in any of our rivers by the hundred an evening with a single spear." Now the boot is on the other leg. We have shut out the fish by high dams and murderous nets and weirs, while the Canadians have restocked their streams and are selling their salmon in the New-England and New-York markets at preposterous prices. England and France have in the same way restored their inland fisheries. The writer in *Harper's* states that in 1859 the oyster supply of France was exhausted, and that "the largest farmer on the island of Ré during that year, raised and sold only $30 worth of a bivalve of which Paris now daily consumes 1,000,000." In the French official report of this industry for the year 1862, three years after the establishment of the system of artificial culture, the revenue of these oyster farms on this single island is put down at $225,521, an increase of over 7,000 per cent.! According to an English authority the revenue of the same farms in 1864 amounted to $500,000. We have been boasting in this country for years of the economy with which we employed our immense water power, never suspecting for a moment that in the unnecessarily careless and unsystematic and ignorant use of that element we were destroying an industry and source of wealth of equal if not greater value and importance.

It is generally conceded by the most practical fish culturists that here, as in Europe and the Canadas, the remedy lies in the artificial breeding and protecting of the fish which it is most desirable to have on our tables, such as the trout, shad and salmon. For the information and instruction of all those desiring to engage in it, numerous works have lately been published and announced. Dr. PEARD's *Water Farming* is a valuable and not too voluminous hand-book on the subject. Mr. THADDEUS NORRIS has lately issued from the press of PORTER & COATES, Philadelphia, a new work on the subject, embellished with some good engravings of fish and hatching apparatus. HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, announce as forthcoming *American Fishes and Fishing*, on the same subject embracing also the natural history of the principal fish, by GENIO C. SCOTT, of this City, a recognized authority on all branches of ichthyology. In an illustrated paper on "Fish Culture in America," in the last number of *Harper's Magazine*, the history of the art is fully related and the best systems of artificial culture are described and illustrated. The various agricultural and sporting papers of the country have also largely indulged in descriptions and narratives, as well as in disputes, on the subject, which have not only awakened general interest on the subject, but added considerably to our knowledge of ichthyology. But the spirit of curiosity and inquiry into this subject has been awakened, chiefly by the great scarcity of marketable fish and the high prices demanded here for a delicacy which is the commonest food and principal manure of the Chinese.

The first part of the article in *Harper's Magazine*, which will be found to contain all the information needed to build ponds and hatching-houses and practice the art successfully, gives a brief history of fish-culture, from which we learn that the art has come to us from the Chinese; that the ancient Romans practiced it largely; that the artificial impregnation of fish ova was first practiced in modern Europe by a monk, who cultivated fish with all the selfishness of a glutton, only for the gratification of his own and the appetites of his associates in his monastery; that the art was rediscovered by a Dutch soldier; subsequently lost, and again rediscovered at the opportune moment when our requirements made it invaluable, by a couple of illiterate French fishermen. The second part of the article tells "how fish are artificially bred," and contains full and elaborate directions, accompanied by valuable illustrations of the process of "fish-farming." Most of this information is not new, but is a compilation in a brief space of all the practical information contained in more compendious documents, and written less for the benefit of pisciculturists than the instruction of such of the general public as wish to become fish farmers. The writer says in his introductory to this part of the article that "any farmer in the United States possessed of a good spring can, at the expense of a few dollars, construct ponds of sufficient area to raise trout by the ten thousand;" and then proceeds to write in such a way that any farmer can comprehend, the illustrations and descriptions being ample and easily understood. The most valuable information contained in the article is a full description, with an illustration, of STEPHEN H. AINSWORTH's hatching apparatus or race, which combines all the advantages of the best system of artificial impregnation with that of natural culture, and which, with the experiments of SETH GREEN in shad breeding, also fully detailed, will materially improve all systems of fish-farming. A third part of the article details the operations to the latest dates of the private fish farmers and the various Fish Commissioners throughout the country. The work of the Fish Commissioners we have summarized in the introductory to this article. It appears by the statement of this writer that there are large "fish factories" where trout, salmon, shad and black bass are "manufactured" for market by tens and hundreds of thousands, at Mumford and West Bloomfield, N. Y.; Bloomsbury, N. J., and Charlestown, Concord and Meredith Village, N. H. Mention in detail is not made of the establishments of J. C. BRIDGEMAN, at Bellows Falls, Vt.; JAMES CAMPBELL, Washington County, Ind.; JEREMIAH COMFORT, at Spring Mills, Penn., and PETER H. CHRISTIE, Clove, N. Y. There are, doubtless, many others in the country not generally known.

The Fish Commissioners of New-York are HORATIO SEYMOUR, ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, and SETH GREEN. The latter is a practical pisciculturist; Mr. ROOSEVELT is an enthusiastic angler, and earnest in his advocacy of the improvement of our streams; Mr. SEYMOUR, we believe, is also awake to the importance of this branch of agriculture. But, in spite of this combination of knowledge, enthusiasm and energy, our Commissioners have thus far done little that is practical or important. The inaction is doubtless in consequence of the delay of the Legislature to make appropriations and give authority for the work. Prompt action is now demanded on the part of the Legislature, and we hope that it will be taken at the next session. The Commissioners ought to have the work cut and dried, and should not fail to inform the public and their representatives on the importance and feasibility of the schemes for the restocking of the rivers, so that the measures to be taken may not meet with the opposition from ignorance which so frequently retards all new improvements and discoveries. Fishing with seines or nets or weirs for five years to come, and the erection or longer maintenance of any dams without fishways, should be positively prohibited. The companies and corporations which own dams on any of our streams should be required to build fishways at once, or the State should build them; and the artificial deposit of the ova should be at once begun. Many manufacturing companies in the State will doubtless refuse to build fishways at their dams, claiming, as has been done in New-England, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, that the acts which authorized the construction of dams was not burdened with any such requirement. It is not improbable that the Courts would decide on the legality of such a claim. If so, and it shall be discovered that the State has ignorantly legislated away an important right and valuable property of the people, the Legislature should at once proceed to restore them at the State's expense. Some such prompt action as indicated is necessary, if we do not wish to see our rivers exhausted of fish in the next ten years, and our cities depending entirely on New-England rivers, or our own private fish-farmers for their supplies of fish food.

INDIANA.

Last Grand Double Rally—40,000 Republicans and Democrats Together—After the Battle—Glance at the Organized Kukiux Outrage on Indiana—The Demoralized Democracy—Cincinnati Enquirer on the Proposed Change of Front.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Monday, Oct. 19, 1868.

One of the most interesting of the many grand gatherings of people which I have witnessed during the present Presidential campaign, was that held in this provincial city one week ago to-day. It had been my expectation to have given you immediately some account of the curious meeting, but the ceaselessly-revolving excitements necessarily attendant upon the mighty battle fought the succeeding day, and the lingering anxiety over the results, which of all earthly annoyance is most annoying, has kept my brain whirling and pen silent to this hour. The final grand rally here on the 12th inst. was peculiar because of its duplex character. By a certain misunderstanding between party leaders, and stubborn bad motives on the part of the Democrats, mass meetings of both the Republicans and Democrats were announced for the same day. The announcement was made in early Spring by the Republicans, but the opposition recently made prior claim, assuming it to be their *annual* day. Neither party would yield, and preparations were made upon a lavish scale by each to eclipse the other. The Republicans had secured the presence of Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT and JESSE R. GRANT, (father of the coming man ULYSSES,) and other able and famous persons; and the Democrats trotted out their favorite here in his old home, THOS. A. HENDRICKS, with other no less distinguished lights. The weather was most auspicious, the dawn of the 12th being in all the richness of Aurora's most fascinating smiles. Endless delegations poured in from every quarter. The supply of music was plentiful; the decorations were profuse and varied; cars drawn by long teams were numerous; young misses glowing with health and warmth of political feeling, attired in white with blue and red ornamentation, were present by thousands; the uniformed organizations were many, vehicles countless, and men, women and children innumerable. Every precaution had been taken to preserve the peace. The Marshals of the respective meetings had wisely held a joint consultation and given wide publicity to their programme, by which the Democracy should have the west half and Republicans the east half of the city for the formation and marching of processions. The city authorities had effected an arrangement with the liquor saloons, that they might be closed during the day. And thus at noon we find the little city of Shelbyville literally overwhelmed with the assembled thousands of both political parties—gay, joyous, confident, earnest and sober. The Goddess of Peace hovered over us, and 40,000 Democrats and Republicans comingled together without the shedding of a drop of blood. Never did I feel so vividly the impress of the incalculable value of sobriety as on this occasion. Miles upon miles of processions formed in either part of the town and wended their ways to their respective groves. Vociferous cheering was indulged in by each party as the processions moved forward, and no sight of the campaign has more thoroughly inspired me with the belief that it is possible under the ægis of ULYSSES GRANT, with his superb aphorism, "Let us have peace," for the American people of all sections, conditions and political opinions, to dwell together in unity.

Notwithstanding this county is largely Democratic, as demonstrated in last Tuesday's vote, and the adjacent counties in three directions equally so, the Republican procession was one-third longer than the Opposition, and at least 5,000 more persons were present upon our grounds than upon theirs. Not less than ten miles of procession, including both parties, participated in the meeting, and the mean estimate placed upon the number of strangers in town that day was about 40,000. The Democratic meeting was regaled with the usual quantity and character of appeals to bad feeling, hatreds and caste, and nothing of especial interest transpired. The "Finnegan" portion of their assemblage obtained some private "tangle-foot," and, getting fired up, exhibited their natal belligerency to the extent of several knockdowns among themselves. A Democratic meeting *per se*, without a Democratic fight, would be an anomaly. But nothing serious occurred, and, being deprived of the accustomed flow of bad whisky, their rally proved in all, except numbers, a tame and stupid affair.

Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, and several others, addressed the meeting, and, as the sun hung low in the occident, the adjournment of the grandest double meeting ever held in the West was effected without turmoil or conflict, to the credit of both political organizations.

"AFTER THE BATTLE."

The political contest in Indiana has been a desperate one. The forces of the Union came up manfully to the work. Against the legitimate strength of the enemy we should have been victors by an easy capture; but their strong reinforcements from the "dark and bloody ground," Kentucky, made the conflict one of doubtful termination, and "after the battle" has been a time of greatest anxiety. The smoke has lingered over the scenes of carnage, and is slow to clear away. As it goes, however, the victor here and there gathers the trophies of triumph, and with much tardiness are we learning who has won the day. Of the main results you have been informed by telegraph. A tabular statement of the Republican success in Indiana may read about this way:

1. BAKER elected Governor over HENDRICKS by about 1,000 majority.
2. CUMBACK elected Lieutenant-Governor by about 1,500 majority.
3. The whole Republican State ticket victorious over the Democracy.
4. Republican Congressmen elected in seven out of eleven districts.
5. Both branches of the Legislature largely Republican.
6. A Republican United States Senator to displace HENDRICKS, March next.
7. Invaluable experience about nominating weak men.

The Democracy can console themselves with the following tabular statement of their trophies, viz.:

1. Base ignominy of stupendous fraudulent voting.
2. Doubtful honor of electing VOORHEES by fraud to be rejected by Congress.

On the surface, of course, it has been a close contest. Though the aggregate poll is not yet announced, it is understood to have been the largest ever cast in the State. I doubt not, a casual glance at the result—at the places and amount and character of the increase in the poll—will disclose to any unprejudiced eye the causes of this close vote. I anticipate that the count upon the State ticket will show that fully 375,000 votes were cast, and yet there may not be a thousand difference between BAKER and HENDRICKS. The history of the Government does not show many instances of the kind. True, we can recall some. In 1849 MARCUS MORTON, Democrat was elected Governor of Massachusetts by a majority of one vote over EDWARD EVERETT and scattering. The law required a majority of all the votes cast. The result proved to be a very close one, and the vote stood as follows:

For Morton 51,034
For Everett and scattering 51,033

Majority for Morton 1

In 1840 Gen. HARRISON succeeded in the Keystone State for President by only 343 votes in a poll of 288,000, and in Maine by only 410 votes in a poll of 90,000. In 1844 HENRY CLAY carried Tennessee for President, over JAMES K. POLK, by a majority of 113 where 110,000 votes were thrown. So close was Maine in 1840, between the Whig and Democratic Parties, that you remember EDWARD KENT, the Whig candidate for Governor, had but 68 majority over his Democratic opponent. In Ohio, in 1848, the gubernatorial contest was a close one, SEABURY FORD, Whig, defeating JOHN B. WELLER, Democrat, by but 250 majority. And in your own great State, was not HORATIO SEYMOUR defeated for Governor in 1850, by WASHINGTON HUNT, Whig, by the small majority of 250? and again, by MYRON CLARK, in 1854, by 354 majority? In 1857, the gubernatorial contest in Ohio, between SALMON P. CHASE and H. B. PAYNE, proved a very close one, Mr. CHASE succeeding by but 1,200 majority on a poll of 300,000. In this age of materialism, of accomplished facts, it differs little by what *majority* a ticket wins, so that it is victorious. The lines of demarcation are so vividly drawn nowadays, that whichever party wins it possesses the whole field. These close contests are interesting *indices* in the path of history, but "confounded annoyin'" (to quote Jonathan) "to the fellar what's unsartain as tew who's lick'd."

In previous letters I have warned you of the impending crisis—of the determination of the Confederate guerrillas of Kentucky to invade Indiana and make a second effort (in 1863 under the lead of JOHN MORGAN, in 1868 under that of THOMAS A. HENDRICKS) to capture the State. It is now demonstrated that the warning of a

KUKLUX INVASION

was not a premature cry of fright. Where do the Democratic gains mainly come from? Two-thirds of the Democratic gain is made in one-third of the State—in that unregenerated portion bordering on the Ohio River, and included in what is termed the "Pocket," corresponding with the Egypt of Illinois. Also it is observable that the large gains in some other sections of the State are found on the lines of railways diverging from Louisville, Madison and Lawrenceburg—points on the Ohio River opposite Kentucky. Nearly all the railways centering toward the Kentucky border are under the control of earnest Democrats. Especially is this the case with the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railway, one branch of which taps the Kuklux border at Madison, the other at Louisville; and in the other direction the stemline terminates at Indianapolis, and a branch passes through this town northeastward toward Fort Wayne. Positive proof exists that this railway shipped thousands of men northward for the sole purpose of voting. In a dozen counties, several of them sparsely populated, all bordering on Kentucky, the Democratic gain over their vote two years ago is as follows:

	Dem. gain.		Dem. gain.
Dearborn	225	Harrison	214
Ohio	92	Perry	268
Switzerland	120	Spencer	94
Jefferson	279	Warrick	233
Clark	429	Vanderburg	257
Floyd	579	Posey	374

Total in less than one-eighth of the State...3,164

Had the Democratic gain been proportionately large, all over the State, their majority over the Republicans would have been 25,000. When the vote is officially reported at Indianapolis, a closer analysis will doubtless add strength to the premises upon which I predicate my assertions. J. Q. T.

The Georgia Democratic State Committee's Address—A Protest.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, Oct. 20.

We have just seen in the Augusta papers the card or manifesto, purporting to have been issued by the State Democratic Committee, as telegraphed from Atlanta, and we take this, the first opportunity, as a member of said Committee, to enter our protest against the committal in said card of the Democratic Party of Georgia to negro suffrage.

We are willing to protect the negroes in all of their civil rights, but will never consent to confer upon them political rights or privileges. We believe it best for both races and the Government not to give the negroes the right to vote or to hold office. Let this remain a pure white man's Government forever.

Murders in Texas—Three White Men and Twenty Negroes Killed.

From the San Antonio (Texas) Herald, (Dem.) Oct. 13.

On Wednesday last a serious difficulty occurred on the Texas road a short distance from the town of Shreveport, resulting in the death of three white men and nineteen negroes. The following facts we have gathered from various persons who have arrived here since last Saturday night:

A driver of a wagon, being intoxicated, fired his revolver in the air, and immediately afterward was seized by a party of negroes who happened to be in the immediate vicinity, and carried to a grove near by, where he was bound with ropes to a tree. Upon the suggestion of a few clear-headed negroes of the party, in a few minutes the man was released. At this moment a few negroes from an adjoining plantation came up, and, without a word of provocation, fired upon and killed Mr. JAMES BROWNLEE and Messrs. OGDEN and THOMPSON, citizens of Caddo Parish. Upon hearing of this state of affairs, the citizens of Shreveport turned out *en masse* and proceeded to the scene of the outrage. About nineteen negroes, supposed to have been ringleaders in the affair, were killed, having first from their quarters fired upon the citizens as they came down the road. When the steamer *Right Way* left Shreveport, last Thursday, everything was quiet.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Contest in the Fifth Congressional District—Butler and Dana both on the Stump—Butler's Reply to Gen. Gordon—What the People Say About the Fight and the Candidates—Butler Bound to Win.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LYNN, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 22, 1868.

The contest between Gen. BUTLER and R. H. DANA for the privilege of representing the Fifth District in Congress is getting decidedly lively. In fact, it is about the only feature of interest in the Presidential campaign in Massachusetts for people living either in or out of the State. Having come into the district for the first time in my life the present week, and knowing neither of the candidates nor any one of their constituents personally, but having conversed with a large number of the friends of both candidates, I think I can give a pretty correct idea of the state of feeling here, and of the probable result of the canvass. And first, it may as well be stated at the outset that Gen. BUTLER is sure to be reëlected, if he lives till the first Tuesday in November, by an overwhelming majority. At his last election he received 9,021 out of 11,869 votes, being a majority of over 6,000, and his friends are betting freely on 3,000 majority at the forthcoming election. There are a large number of the more moderate and calm-minded Republicans in this district, as elsewhere throughout the country, who, for various reasons, would prefer to see some other man than Gen. BUTLER represent old Essex County in Congress, but they do not number a majority of the people of the district, or anything like it; and the course which events have taken, both before and since the nominations, have rendered it utterly impossible to effect a change in the district at this election. BUTLER came here early last Spring to lay the wires and get the machinery in working order for this canvass, and he has had pretty much all the active politicians of the smaller class under pay ever since. He is said to be very desirous of occupying a seat in Congress for the next two years—for what particular reasons he does not divulge—and after that he is perfectly willing that Mr. DANA, or any one else shall succeed him. He accordingly laid his plans early and has worked them out shrewdly. He got the unanimous nomination of the regular Convention, and has the great advantage of regularity, besides having all the party machinery, most of the hard workers and the whole of the unscrupulous element of the canvass. The Fifth District comprises about three-fifths of Essex County, taking in all the sea-coast portion and including the cities of Salem and Newburyport, about 20,000 population each; the City of Lynn, 25,000, and the towns of Gloucester and Marblehead, 10,000 each. It has always been what has been called since the war, a "radical" district, and, other things being equal, would naturally seek a Radical representative. In addition to this, in the present canvass, there are a large number of Democrats in the district who announce their intention to vote for BUTLER—some of them because, they say, he comes nearest to representing Democratic views on the financial question, and others because they think by reëlecting him to Congress they would render the best assistance in their power toward killing the Republican Party. It was at first thought advisable by the Democrats of the district not to put any candidate in the field; but they did not like to disband their organization entirely, so last week they nominated Judge LORD, of Salem, a very respectable gentleman and a Democrat of the J. Q. Adams, Jr., stamp. He may poll two or three thousand votes, but it would require at least four Republican candidates in the field to give him any sort of show of an election. He will probably not take the stump at all. BUTLER and DANA have made two speeches each in the campaign thus far, and to-night they both speak again—the former at Salem and the latter at Newburyport. Both of them have recently addressed the people of Lynn—DANA having spoken here on Saturday night last, and BUTLER following on Monday night. Each one has a phonographic reporter following the other to take notes for the use of his employer; but neither of the speeches get very fully reported in the newspapers. DANA discusses the issues in an able, scholarly and gentlemanly way, never descending to personalities except to repel attacks. In his speech here on Saturday night, he spent some time (a good deal more than his audience deemed necessary,) in repelling the charge against him of being an aristocrat and belonging to the kid-glove gentry. This afforded an excellent chance for the sarcasm and ridicule of BUTLER, and he made the most of it in his speech of Monday. The whole of this portion of BUTLER's speech was reported in his organ, the Boston *Traveller*, but not a word was published of what everybody was waiting to hear, viz.: What reply BUTLER would make to the charges of Gen. GORDON. His reply to GORDON was characteristic of the man, and consisted of counter charges against GORDON, and a labored attempt to make his audience believe that GORDON's charges, like those of all his enemies, were the offspring of personal malice. He said that GORDON was court-martialed in BANKS's division, for disobedience of orders, and would have been dismissed the service but for the interference of political friends at Washington. He was transferred to Gen. GILMORE's command, where he also got into difficulty, and was then sent to his (BUTLER's) department. BUTLER wished to put him into active service, but he did not like positions that were personally hazardous, and so BUTLER sent him to Norfolk as President of the Court-Martial, knowing he had had experience in that line. About this time BUTLER was relieved, and GORDON, instigated by BUTLER's enemies, went to work to procure evidence that he (BUTLER) had been interested in contraband trade with the enemy. He read to the audience affidavits of witnesses—one of them named BAKER, now residing in Lynn—who swore that they were asked by GORDON what they knew about BUTLER's interest in this trade, and on their replying that they knew nothing at all against BUTLER in this matter, GORDON replied, "You're a d—d liar, you do know;" that GORDON went so far as to imprison witnesses because they would not testify against him, (BUTLER,) and offered them their liberty if they would sign certain statements made out in writing by him. He did not deny the specific allegations of Gen. GORDON, but turned them against Gen. GRANT by saying that they were charges against the Commander-in-Chief and not himself, for all that he (BUTLER) did was fully known to Gen. GRANT, and if it were true Gen. GRANT failed in his duty by not having him court-martialed. Finally he charged GORDON with being a Johnson man since the war, and said he was appointed a United States Marshal by JOHNSON, but failed of being confirmed owing to facts laid before the Senate by BUTLER, which last act of his added fresh fuel to GORDON's wrath and induced him to take the stump against him in this canvass.

I learn that Gen. GORDON is going to make a rejoinder to BUTLER in this city, on Saturday next, and if so we will hear the other side of the story. In his speech on Monday night BUTLER overhauled pretty much all his opponents from one end of the country to the other, including newspapers and public speakers, and accounted for the enmity of each after the same fashion—personal malice, growing out of their being foiled in some iniquity they had concocted, by the ever-watchful and incorruptible B. F. BUTLER. But he thanked God he had a tongue left and a head to put it in, and evidently considers himself a match for the whole combined host.

BUTLER has no speakers to assist him in the canvass, but DANA has Gen. GORDON, A. A. ABBOTT, District Attorney of Essex County, Gen. SCHOULER and several others. All the newspapers of the district, however, except two, are out for BUTLER. There are thirteen altogether, of which BUTLER has eleven, DANA one and LORD one. With regard to BUTLER as a man and as a Representative, I find quite a variety of opinions among his constituents. They all acknowledge his ability, or rather his extraordinary smartness, and in the eyes of Yankees "smartness" is a redeeming trait of no little importance. With reference to the charges of dishonesty, robbery, theft, &c., so widely and notoriously made against him, some have their "misgivings" about it, some admit it in part, and others deny it altogether. One very candid man told me that if there ever had been any foundation for the charges, they had been carried to such excess as to become absurd and ridiculous, and thus relieve BUTLER from the necessity of taking any notice of them. "When you come to charge a man like Gen. BUTLER," said he, "with the larceny of silver spoons, it becomes so ridiculous as to contradict itself; and when we see who it is that makes and reiterates these charges we find it still worse. I am certain I shall never ask my representative to answer a charge of stealing spoons made by a man who openly justifies the assassination of one President and recommends the assassination of another. The Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts is quite able to stand the odium of Gen. BUTLER's reputation if New-York can stand such a man as 'Brick' POMEROY." Other men, and they comprise a large class, support Gen. BUTLER because he is the regular nominee of the party, and they object to the outside interference in the affairs of this district, which they say comes principally from a certain clique in Boston. A great number, while they have nothing against Mr. DANA, and regard him as a high-toned gentleman and a scholar, yet object that he is "not a man of the people," as they express it, which, when sifted down, generally means that he has not the faculty which BUTLER possesses to so large an extent, of making himself "all things to all men." One old farmer said to me last night, "The reason I vote for BUTLER is simply this: he's got to be taken care of by somebody, and I think the Federal Government is a good deal better able to do it than Essex County. And besides all that, if he don't go to Congress he'll go back to the practice of his profession, and then it'll be just as 'twas before the war—we can't get a house-breaker, a barn-burner or a horse thief convicted anywhere in this region of country."

I am told that BUTLER receives the support of nine-tenths of the clergy of his district, and of pretty much all the temperance men and of the rum interest. His many-sided character enables him to secure admirers and champions in the ranks of every class and interest. Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY, the former Representative in this district and the wealthiest man in Lynn, supports him, and Gen BANKS said in a speech at Salem the other night that the Massachusetts delegation in Congress unanimously desired his reëlection. S.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Commodore Perry and the Japan Expedition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dr. ROBERT TOMES, in a recent number of your paper, finds fault with Rev. Dr. VINTON's assertion, at the Newport celebration, that Dr. HAWKS wrote nothing of the report of the United States Japan Expedition "but the preface, and that the rest is a direct transcript of Commodore PERRY's manuscript."

With this issue I have nothing to do. Dr. VINTON is fully able to vindicate himself if he judge it necessary. But, under cover of this, Dr. TOMES proceeds to state that "the 'rest,' so far from being 'a direct transcript of Commodore PERRY's manuscript,' was mainly compiled from other material. The original journal of the Commodore was exceedingly meagre in quality and quantity, and bore no trace, according to my recollection, of those early studies of the *Spectator* with which Dr. VINTON credits him," and again he calls it "the scanty diary."

This uncalled for attack on the literary fame of Commodore PERRY is easily refuted by the testimony, oft repeated, of Dr. HAWKS himself in the very preface alluded to, and of which he is admitted to have been the author. I can only give extracts; they are, however, but samples:

"The materials (furnished him) were abundant and varied. Beside the manuscript journal of the Commodore, in three large folios, and his official correspondence," which he proceeds to enumerate. "Of these the Commodore's journal and official correspondence form much the larger part. The work to be performed (by Dr. HAWKS) was that of a compiler merely."

"The book, therefore, is but little encumbered with the writer's observations or conjectures on the incidents related."

"Where a momentary digression from the story does occur, the remarks it embodies are generally those of the Commodore himself. In many instances the language of the narrative is a verbatim copy from his journal. Whenever it was possible thus to use his manuscript it was done, as being the course most likely to avoid error."

"And he styles himself constantly 'the compiler.'"

Dr. TOMES was employed to assist Dr. HAWKS. His services are handsomely acknowledged in the preface, and he should have known all these facts. If anything be "exceedingly meagre in quality and quantity," it is his recollection.

Commodore PERRY wished the services of Dr. HAWKS, believing that his able and graceful pen would impart interest to his narrative. Dr. HAWKS found that he could but seldom improve on the Commodore's style, and so he voluntarily became "the compiler."

These noble spirits had no jealousy. All either wished was to do his work to the best advantage, and the result proved their sagacity.

Dr. TOMES can neither add to nor diminish the fame of either. JOHN HONE.

MORRISTOWN, Oct. 20, 1868.

P. S.—Since writing the above my attention has been called to Dr. VINTON's reply of the 16th. Though corroborative in its character, it does not meet the point referred to by me. J. H.

The New-School Presbyterian Synod

NEWARK, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1868.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The Synod of New-York and New-Jersey met in this city yesterday afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church. This is a very large body, consisting of 318 ministers and several hundred ruling elders. The meeting was opened with interesting religious exercises. Rev. Dr. COX, of New-York, the eloquent Nestor of the Synod, read and expounded the Scriptures in a manner truly apostolic. No man in America can excel him in this. His prayer was both beautiful and sublime. The retiring Moderator, Rev. BURTIS C. MEGIE, of Dover, preached a very interesting and appropriate sermon, after which Rev. W. W. NEWELL, D. D., whose praise as a city minister is in all the churches, the successful pastor of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, New-York, was chosen Moderator for the ensuing year.

The Synod of New-Jersey (Old School) is also holding its sessions in this city. The Union prayer meeting last night at the Third Presbyterian Church, and the celebration of the Lord's Supper in the First Presbyterian Church, this afternoon, in which both Synods came together and united in the service, were occasions of uncommon interest. They were foretastes of Heaven. If such a spirit continues in these Presbyterian churches, the period of organic reunion cannot be distant. N. J.

"Not Much of a Shower."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The other day I happened to see the *Ringleader*, and in this wise I came to see it. That amiable print has a habit of sending itself gratis to various clubs and reading-rooms, with a laudable desire of getting into decent society. So I looked at it, for it amuses one to see what the different divisions of the distracted Democracy are saying about this time; and lo! I beheld a serious assertion that the party was as strong as ever, though some cowards *did* want to throw over candidates and platform; that the late elections had only been carried by a few thousand votes, which trifling majority the Democrats would have no difficulty in reversing next month; that New-York would give ever so many thousand for SEYMOUR and HOFFMAN, &c., &c. All which reminded me of a story current in my younger days among the irreverent Yankees of Connecticut.

During the deluge (thus ran the tale) Noah, floating over the waste of waters, descried, on what had been a mountain, a solitary young man already submerged to his waist. Touched with compassion, the patriarch offered to rescue him, but the godless youth replied, "Go to thunder with your ark! I don't think there'll be much of a shower."

Likewise the *Ringleader* evidently does not think there'll be much of a shower. In fact, *it doesn't know enough to go in when it rains*. CARL BENSON.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.

Injustice at the Court of Special Sessions.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was first started in this City, I, with many others, thought it a good thing; but, Sir, when this Society reverts into a society for cruelty to man, it is a bad thing indeed. I am knowing to two cases to-day that are outrageous. One is a man in my employ. He owns horses and carts; has sober and good drivers. A horse was injured by a railroad car, skin deep only; it was sewed up by a doctor, who directed the horse to be kept at work, as better than to be still. The driver was arrested, and to-day asked if guilty answered no; and without another word being allowed to be said, the Judge calls out "Guilty, fine $10; pass on to next case." My man begged to say a word, but was not allowed.

Now, Sir, this $10 was of consequence to this poor man. He was as innocent as yourself. The horse has worked ever since, and is well, and but for the fee going into somebody's pocket, this outrage would not have been committed. There are many such cases, but the sufferers being too poor to protect themselves, will be grateful to you if you will use an effort in their behalf.

HON. RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL, one of the Democratic electors at large for Maryland, has published a letter in regard to the proposed change of candidates. He says such action on the part of the Democratic National Committee would transcend any authority of the Committee, and would disclose a degree of arrogance without parallel. Judge CARMICHAEL argues at length against the proposed withdrawal of the candidates.

AFTER THE ELECTIONS.

Where Are Seymour States?—Comment on State Elections—The Democratic Party Tried and Defeated on its Principles—Congress Sustained on Reconstruction—The "World."

THE BEECHES, Friday, Oct. 16, 1868.

Six States have voted and neither of them for SEYMOUR. Where is he to get one? Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Georgia, I think, may be conceded to him. But where is he to get another? Perhaps you may throw in Oregon; or what do you say to New-York? I cannot believe that the Conservatives, (and there are a great number of them in New-York,) the merchants, the farmers and mechanics of New-York, will permit it to go into a hopeless and odious minority. You know I said—after a careful review of all the elements involved—that GRANT would get twenty-seven States and half a million of popular majority. That, I think, will be about the result. Now I will make a comment or two on the recent elections. In the first place I said the West would settle the question, and it has. Pennsylvania is carried by the immense majorities on the Ohio River. Alleghany, Crawford, Lawrence, Beaver, Indiana, Venango, &c., are on the waters of the Ohio. Ohio has nearly got back its old majority, and will give GRANT more than its old majority. Indiana has not done so well, but will give GRANT the old Republican majority, and perhaps more. Now these were two things entered into the Indiana election which it was impossible fully to estimate beforehand: In the first place, Mr. HENDRICKS is far the most acceptable and popular of all the Democratic men before the people of Indiana. In the next place, the importation of Kentucky voters was very large. Probably 6,000 votes will not be too large to allow for these causes. Neither of these will operate at the Presidential election, and in all probability GRANT will have 15,000 majority in Indiana. On the Congressional ticket we have lost two in Ohio, one in Indiana, and one in Pennsylvania, which I expected to gain. But what is the loss of four or five members of Congress when the majority in the House is already too large? In Indiana, the election of VOORHEES (if he be returned) will be contested on just grounds. In Ohio, three districts—the First, Ninth and Tenth—were lost by the votes of Republicans, who gave reasons for their votes, which, however, do not concern general politics. In the Third District VALLANDIGHAM was defeated after immense efforts to elect him. SCHENCK's majority is less than it would have been but for some emigration and some imported votes. These, however, are minor matters. The great battle is fought and won. The Democrats know and feel that it is so. The remarkable article of the *World* has been republished in Cincinnati and read with curiosity and various comment. But what would the *World* have had done? Including the folly of BLAIR and the rebel Generals whose letters and speeches drove off the War Democrats, I don't think either of their candidates would have done much better than SEYMOUR. It was the revival of the rebellion which killed the Democratic Party; but, with the exception of HANCOCK, any other of their candidates would have come to about the same thing. It was the spirit—the principles of the party which destroyed it. They avowed the right of the rebel States to reconstruct themselves and trample on the negroes as much as they pleased. They openly proclaimed their purpose to flood the country with paper money; to tax the bondholders in spite of a solemn contract. They proclaimed a purpose, by equal taxation, to take taxes off from the rich and lay it on the small farmers and mechanics. In fine, their whole creed is one of abominations, from beginning to end. If we had a month more, to discuss it in the Democratic Party would be far more disastrously defeated than it will be. I think that my countrymen love justice, love the Union and love political liberty. But the Democratic Party, in its doctrine of taxation, its theory of State Rights, and its defence of a political caste and negro disfranchisement—violated each one of the great principles and ideas which the American people love. Now, they have reaped as they sowed. They have sowed to the wind and have reaped the whirlwind. The *World* says the people have rejected their principles. Pray, what principle have they which is not rejected? They supported slavery—that is rejected. They supported secession under the name of State Rights—that is rejected. They supported the rebellion, and the rebellion is conquered and rejected by the people. They declared the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional and void, and those acts are supported by the people and will be enforced to the letter. They declared for an indefinite expansion of paper money, and the people reject the scheme. Now, I will thank the *World*—as a mere matter of information—to tell me one principle held by the Democratic Party which has not been discussed and rejected by the people of the States which have voted? They have elected fifty-one Republicans to seventeen Democrats. I should like to know what one of the principles of the Democratic Party those fifty-one Republicans sustain? And what one they do not utterly reject? These States have not yet voted on Gen. GRANT. They have voted exactly on the principles of the Democratic Party, and that party has not now one principle of any kind on which it can get a popular majority. Why not? The *World* has given the reason and given it in excellent terms.

"A political party which does not advance with the nation and enter into the fullness of its expanding exuberant life, is on the declivity which descends to decadence and decrepitude."

Admirably expressed! And true as beautiful. That is the matter. The Democratic Party is governed by the Bourbons. It lives in the Alhambra. It adopts the ideas of the Middle Ages. It follows the Conservative Tories of England. It breathes the spirit of the Vatican, and studies the policy of the Cardinals. The American people are asked to adopt in the shape of caste what they have rejected in slavery. They are asked to adopt the State Rights of a Confederation, when the Constitution had abolished them by establishing a National Government. They are asked to dishonor the national faith by depreciating its currency, or taxing the debts of the nation, as if they had been South Sea bonds or French assignats. These are the principles on which the people have pronounced, and, in the elegant phrase of the *World*, have most emphatically said: "A political party which does not advance with the nation and enter into the fullness of its expanding exuberant life, is on the declivity which descends to decadence and decrepitude."

Now, what does the *World* propose to do? In view of Democratic blunders, it proposes—if I understand it right—to get new candidates. Well, who can be got? Who? There is not a man proposed who would not be defeated by immense majorities. The people have not rejected the candidates, but the principles which they uphold? I have not seen a man who is going to vote for GRANT *because* he is Gen. GRANT—not one. But I see many War Democrats who support him, because he supports the principles and the *results* of the war, and nothing is better known than that GRANT will support and enforce the Reconstruction acts. Negro suffrage will be maintained in the South, and if Mr. B. H. HILL, and Mr. TOOMBS, and Mr. WISE cannot live with it, they will have to go somewhere else. That they may depend on. After the ides of November we shall have peace, and if any man resists the acts of Congress, woe be to him! But I sugur nothing but prosperity to the country, so far as human institutions can secure it. I think the Democratic Party, with its monstrous doctrines, has been the great source of public evils, and that, for some years to come, its power for evil will be destroyed. I adopt the motto of Connecticut, "*Qui transtulit! sustinet;*" "The God who has borne us on will sustain us."

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

GEORGIA

The Effect of the October Elections—How Southern Democrats Feel—The Mistake of the Nominations—Speculations as to Grant's Policy—The Canvass in Georgia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, GA., Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1868.

The result of the October elections has been a heavy blow and great discouragement to the Democrats of this State. They counted with great confidence on carrying two if not all of the three States where elections were held on the 13th, and the disappointment is so complete and so crushing, nobody can now be found who does not believe that GRANT's election is as certain as if he had been already inaugurated, and in the White House.

The large vote of Ohio last year against the proposed amendment of the State Constitution, which would give negroes the right of suffrage, and many other indications in other States of the popular opposition to negro suffrage, induced the people here to believe that the reconstruction measures and the policy of the Chicago platform toward the South, would not receive an indorsement by the people at the general elections. It was believed also that in the Western States the financial policy of the Democratic Party was popular, and it was a very general impression that in most of the Northern States a very powerful reaction had set in against both the men and the measures of the Republicans. All these things taken together, and added to the not unnatural wishes of the white population of these States, led to the hope, almost amounting to the conviction, that the Democratic Party would elect their candidates. The result in Vermont and Maine, although it disappointed expectation, as it was supposed that the most the Republicans could do would be to hold their own, and not increase their majority, did not materially shake confidence in success in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. Maine and Vermont, being New-England States, were supposed to be "Radical anyhow," but that when the people of Pennsylvania and the West came to speak, the greenback theory and the dislike of negro suffrage would prevail. The disappointment, therefore, is very great. All hope of SEYMOUR's election is gone, and the impression is very generally entertained that in many States where the Democratic Party was really strong and would almost certainly have succeeded had the October elections been otherwise, GRANT will now, in all probability, obtain a majority, from the natural tendency of the people to be on the winning side.

It is now apparent to everybody that the Democrats exaggerated the popularity of the greenback theory of the New-York platform; that the fear of the consequences of the subversion by a Democratic administration of the reconstruction policy of Congress was much deeper and more controlling than was supposed; that the utterances of Gen. BLAIR's letter to Col. BROADHEAD were as injudicious as they were rumous to his party, and that the nomination of SEYMOUR was a mistake—that CHASE would have been infinitely a stronger candidate. Although no rational people at the South desired or expected relief from what they consider the objectionable features of reconstruction by the summary and violent course proposed by Gen. BLAIR, it is plain that the masses of the Northern people who want a final settlement of the Southern question, are of opinion that if the Democrats should be elected the Blair policy would prevail, and tumult, anarchy, and perhaps another war would be the consequence.

It is not deemed practicable to adopt the suggestion of the *World*, for SEYMOUR and BLAIR to withdraw, and the National Democratic Executive Committee to nominate other candidates. It is generally thought that it is impracticable because it is too late; that to nominate CHASE and HANCOCK now would not add to the Democratic strength, while it might demoralize the party and make confusion worse confounded.

I have given you in the foregoing what I believe to be the prevailing opinion and way of thinking among the people here. A few extrasanguine people advise their friends to "pick their flints and try again," never to "say die," to "close the ranks and fight to the last," to "stick to the ship," and employ a number of these figurative forms of encouragement to denote that there is still a chance that SEYMOUR and BLAIR may be elected. The majority, however, give it up, and do not entertain a doubt of GRANT's election.

I find also among the calm, sensible men—unflinching Democrats, too, who will vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR as certainly as the 3d of November comes, a prevailing faith that GRANT will be a conservative President, and will not sanction the extreme radical measures which his party is said to favor. These men argue that GRANT's ambition, when he reaches the highe stround of the political ladder, will be to make his administration famous in history by restoring the Union, reëstablishing peace, renewing the bonds of fraternity between the sections, and maintaining the Constitution and the laws. They do not fear that he will resort to a *coup d'etat*, make himself dictator, and overthrow the Constitution; nor do they fear that he will place himself altogether in the hands of BUTLER, LOGAN and BOUTWELL, and make himself the blind instrument of their will. In short, men are looking the inevitable in the face, and trying to make the best of it. While there was a chance of party success they hurrahed with their party, and echoed all its cries and catchwords; but now that there is no hope they look for the silver lining of the cloud, and find it in GRANT's conservatism, moderation and good sense. They also expect that the Republican Party triumphant, having gained all it can expect, will not be disposed to be vindictive or harsh, and that as even "the devil is not as black as he is painted," the Radicals may not be as bad as they are represented. But the great dependence is in GRANT's conservatism.

The contest in this State will be very active, and both parties will put forth their best exertions. Stump speaking is in full blast. "Monster meetings, barbecues, grand outpourings of the people," are of daily occurrence. I wish they were less frequent, or that they would have one outpouring and then "shut up," for the cotton fields are white, the weather is favorable, and while both races are listening to "great speeches" the cotton remains unpicked and the corn ungathered, and the only dependence of the people willfully wasted.

QUONDAM.

The New-York State Congregational Association.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HOMER, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1868.

The New-York State Congregational Association commenced its annual meeting in this place yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M. It was called to order by Rev. M. E. STRIEBY, and the organization was effected by the election of Deacon SAML. HOLMES, of New-York City, as Moderator; Rev. ED. TAYLOR, of Binghamton, as Scribe, and Rev. L. W. CHANEY as Assistant Scribe. There is a large number of ministers present, and the meetings are very interesting. The most important matter that has come before the body is the question of establishing a denominational paper, which was broached yesterday afternoon and supported by several earnest speeches. A definite proposition has been submitted to establish at Syracuse a monthly at fifty cents a year, and make Rev. L. S. HOBART the editor. It is probable that this plan will be adopted, and little doubt is felt that it will succeed. There is, through the State, a widely-felt need of such an organ of communication between these churches, which has received very positive expression here, and led to this result.

Last eve the annual associational sermon was preached by Rev. L. W. BACON, of Williamsburg. His subject was "The Faith Necessary to Salvation." He laid down four clearly stated, evidently correct, and decisive canons of criticism, and brought to these tests certain popular and widely accepted definitions of faith, and demonstrated their unsoundness. He then proceeded to illustrate what faith is in a very powerful and impressive manner.

The whole sermon was keen, bright, pungent and effective—a healthful mental tonic to those who heard it.

This morning some routine business was done; and there was a delightful devotional meeting of an hour, and an interesting report from the churches was read by the Secretary, Rev. WM. B. BROWN, of Newark, N. J.

This afternoon the Communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated.

But undoubtedly the great event of the whole meeting, at least considered intellectually, was the sermon of Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., before the New-York Education Society, upon the pressing need of ministers. As it will, in due time, be published an account of it is not called for.

The report of the Treasurer and Secretary of that Society was then read, and followed by a brisk and animated discussion, which resulted in the adoption of a resolution to raise $6,000 for the education of young men for the ministry.

This evening is to be chiefly occupied with a discussion of Home Evangelization, a subject which occupies a large share of the attention of Christians just now. The meeting is large, its spirit admirable and every attendant is enjoying it. The session will close to-morrow. J.

An Idaho Democratic Judge on the Suffrage.

From the San Francisco Times.

We published some weeks since a statement that Judge JOHN H. WATSON took eighteen negroes up to the polls at Silver City, Idaho, and voted sixteen of them for the Democratic ticket. The Judge "admits the corn" inferentially in the following reply, published in the Owyhee *Avalanche*:

EDITORS AVALANCHE: If it be true, as stated, that I voted the negroes, it is equally true they were enfranchised in this Territory by a Republican Congress. This same Congress did the like in certain States where the bayonet dominated; yet this party, in their national platform, declined to interfere with suffrage in other States. An intelligent colored citizen said to me that he could not act with the Republicans for the reason they were profuse in their professions of devotion to his race; they illustrated it by giving the franchise only where it promised perpetuation of power. If the Republican Party give the ballot to the Chinese, I will use my best effort with their Joss to bring them into the folds of Democracy. "*Delenda est Carthago.*"

Respectfully, JOHN H. WATSON.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Italians in New-York—An Interesting Festival.

One of the most curious and suggestive, though little observed, phases of life in this cosmopolitan City, is the peaceful and pleasant way in which the different nationalities of our large foreign population observe their holidays. Those of the Germans are duly chronicled, and have become quite a feature of metropolitan life. French political and social reunions are also frequent and characteristic; but few of our citizens know much about the Italian *emigrés*, except when they listen to the little, brown, black-eyed varlets that play on the violin and hand-organ. Of late, much interest has been excited by the Italian school, where hundreds of boys and girls are gratuitously educated, and made intelligent and exemplary American citizens. But to most readers it will be new and surprising to hear that the number of Italians resident in New-York amount to ten thousand. Those known in society can be counted on one's fingers; we have a few Italian merchants of high character, two or three eminent and popular artists, as many musical professors, one excellent and highly respected occulist, &c.; but, in addition to these gentlemen, there is a large class of mechanics; and, on the anniversary of the discovery of America, which occurred last week, over three hundred, chiefly of the latter class, celebrated the day by a shooting match at Karl's Germania Park. The occasion was also observed, in a more limited and characteristic way, on the evening of the 14th inst., by the first display of the new and beautiful drop-curtain at Pike's Opera House, representing the landing of COLUMBUS, painted by an Italian artist of great skill and taste—FRANCESCO AUGERO. The Columbus open-air *festa* was an interesting spectacle. The day was fine. At 8 o'clock the company of sharpshooters, with a military band and a beautiful little *vivandiere* and boy in Garibaldian dress, who proudly bore the tri-colored banner, marched through the principal streets to the place of rendezvous. Soon after their arrival, the presence of the Italian Minister, the Chevalier CERRUTI, was announced by a salute of thirteen guns. The Captain then ordered his men to defile before his excellency while the band played the "Hymn of Savoy." A remarkably fine and happy-looking set of men were these Italian sharpshooters—men accustomed to work, but with all the enthusiasm and sensibility of their country. They cheered the Minister with unanimity, and, indeed, it was a well-earned compliment, for we have never had so efficient, intelligent, and agreeable a representative of Italy among us. Not only is he assiduous in promoting the welfare of his countrymen in America, but he has studied our country and institutions with rare patience and zeal, and from his large diplomatic experience and fine culture, is able to understand the tendencies and estimate the facts of the hour with philosophic insight and humane sympathy. Nor did the festal crowd forget their popular Consul-General, Signor CAV. F. DE LUCA, unfortunately kept at home by illness, for they vociferously cheered his name, while they deeply regretted his absence. And this reminds us of a remarkable work of art now to be seen at FAGNANI's studio in Twelfth-street—a beautiful portrait of Mme. DE LUCA as the Muse of Tragedy, a character for which her magnificently dark eyes and *spirituelle* expression are admirably adapted. It is a felicitous idea of the artist, under the guise of the Nine Muses, to delineate the most exquisite types of American beauty. Judging by the six now completed, the series will form a most charming and characteristic gallery of native female loveliness. But to return to our sharpshooters. The target was placed, the shots fired, the judges chosen and the prizes awarded, with the utmost order and hilarity. A more enjoyable festival is rarely witnessed. It closed with a banquet, which the exercise and genial excitement of the day made very zestful. Minister CERRUTI was called on for a speech, agreeably to the American custom, but rather contrary to foreign usages, and, although unprepared, he said exactly the right thing, and it seems to us his political philosophy is equally adapted to Americans as Italians at the present remarkable crisis of our national life. We therefore quote his brief remarks from the *Eco d'Italia*, though their graceful emphasis is lost in the translation:

DEAR FELLOW-CITIZENS: To-day we meet to celebrate a great event—the discovery of America by our countman, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. This great name is not only glorious in Italy and through Europe, but universally it is a triumph of humanity. His example led to other discoveries by his countrymen; AMERICUS VESPUCIUS discovered Southern America, and the brothers CABOT were the first to visit her Northern regions—all Italian navigators; and yet Italy profited not thereby. There is not a domain in America where the Italian language is that of a community. If we seriously consider this fact it is not difficult to ascertain its cause. Italy was then divided into various States, rich and civilized, but separate and discordant. On the other hand, Spain, Portugal, England, France and Holland represented each a homogeneous integral State, united and strong, and they claimed and held what Italian genius had discovered. Had Italy been then united, she would have acquired these possessions for herself, and not for other countries; and, perchance, in the course of ages, this region of the globe would have peacefully developed, under the auspices of our motherland, and here would have been spoken the language of DANTE, MACCHIAVELLI and MANZONI. Let us profit, my dear fellow-citizens, by the severe lessons of history. Italians are jealous of their liberty, and this is undoubtedly the first of human rights; but every edifice, to be permanent, must have its foundation. Now, that we are united, let us pledge ourselves to remain so forever. Woe to those who, invoking the fatal fallacies of the past, revive her foolish and destructive theories. Unity is the first condition of national existence; from unity comes power, and from power independence. But another condition is indispensable to form the four angles of the edifice of a State, and that is respect for the laws or civil order. Between these four angles extends a spacious and solid base, whereon will rise high and firm the edifice of our liberty, acquired by Italians through ages of struggle and slavery, and which now, at last, they have the opportunity, as well as the right, to develop and maintain.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Adjournment—Church Archives—Early Journals—Missionary Work—Clerical Aid—Federate Conventions—The Nicene Creed—Consecration of Churches.

The House met at 10 A. M. yesterday, and the opening religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr. HANCKEL, of South Carolina, and Rev. Dr. CRANE, of Mississippi. Benediction was pronounced by Bishop KEMPER, of Wisconsin. The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and approved, and, on the motion of Mr. WELCH, of Pennsylvania, the Secretary was requested to transmit the resolutions relating to the Board of Missions to that Board, for discussion at its meeting on Sunday evening next.

ADJOURNMENT.

The motion of Mr. CORNWALL, of Kentucky, made on Thursday evening, was renewed, to adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday evening next, and adopted, as was also a resolution to appoint a committee of two to confer with the House of Bishops in regard to the time of final adjournment, and the President appointed Rev. Dr. CORNWALL, of Kentucky, and Rev. Dr. BLISS, of Vermont, to be such Committee. It was then resolved that the House meet this morning, at 9 o'clock, and sit without recess until 4 P. M.

CHURCH ANNALS.

There was received from the Registrar of the General Convention a communication asking instruction in regard to his action under the recent resolution of the House with reference to the custody of the archives of the Church. Referred to a special committee.

EARLY JOURNALS.

With regard to the republication of the early journals of the Convention, the Special Committee offered a resolution to purchase the stereotype plates for the Convention, and to place them in the hands of the Secretary. Adopted.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, of New-York, on behalf of the Committee on the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society and the Committee on Canons acting jointly, offered a series of resolutions proposing certain amendments to article 4 of the Constitution of the Society, so as to give to the Board of Missions the consideration of the practical work of the Church and the supervision of its general missionary operations, with power to establish missionary stations, to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number, and to enact by-laws to govern themselves and those who assist them.

CLERICAL AID.

The Committee on Clerical Aid reported, (through Dr. SHATTUCK, of Massachusetts, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House, it is a solemn and urgent duty on each and all of the lay members of the Church to make systematic and constant efforts for the better maintenance of the clergy and of their families.

Resolved, That this House approve of and recommend the establishment of incorporated societies for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, as well as of those clergymen who are disabled by age or infirmity; and that in this or some other way, each parish should be making some provision for its own clergy.

Resolved, That the members of this House recommend, that, after due notice, a collection be made annually during the seasons of Advent, Christmas or Epiphany in every parish, and that one-half of the sum thus gathered shall be appropriated by the wardens and vestry in some way toward the better maintenance of the clergy of the parish, and the other half shall be sent to the Treasurer of the Board of Domestic Missions, to be distributed among the clergy of the Southern and missionary dioceses of the Church.

Resolved, That the Committee on Aid to the Clergy be directed to confer with the bishops and clergy of this City and vicinity as to the best measures may be taken so that the attention of the people may be called to the physical and spiritual destitution in the Southern Dioceses, on Sunday next, and that collections be made.

Resolved, That the House of Bishops be requested to present prominently in a pastoral letter the sufferings and wants of the clergy of the Church in many portions of our country, and of the vital necessity of prompt and efficient relief.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each of the dioceses be appointed by the President, and that it shall be the duty of each member of this Committee to call the attention of the brethren in his diocese to this important matter, and to the measures recommended by this House.

Mr. RUGGLES, of New-York, thought it would be better to strike out the word "Southern" from the third and fourth resolutions, and to substitute the word "suffering," as the Church knew no North, no South, no East, no West, for the better maintenance of the clergy or their families. He drew up an amendment to this effect, after which the amended resolutions were, with the others, adopted.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

The Secretary read four messages from the House of Bishops. The first announced they had passed the resolution to repeal the last clause of section 1, of canon 10, title 1, beginning with the words "provided also;" the second, that they had passed a resolution to continue the Joint Committee on Religious Reform in Italy, with the addition of three by the Committee on the part of the House of Bishops to be the Assistant Bishop of Ohio, and the Bishops of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Committee to have power to fill the vacancies; the third, that they had nominated the Rev. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, of Connecticut, to be Historiographer of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; the fourth, that they had concurred in the proposed amendment to canon 9, section 3, title 2, substituting "presiding Bishop," for "presiding Bishop of this Church."

FEDERATE CONVENTIONS.

The report of the Committee recommending the adoption of the following canon was read by Rev. Dr. HOWE, of Pennsylvania:

"It is hereby declared lawful for the dioceses now existing, or hereafter to exist within the limits of any State or Commonwealth, to establish for themselves a federate convention or council, representing such dioceses, which may deliberate and decide upon the common interests of the Church, within the limits aforesaid; but before any definitive action of such convention or council shall be had, the powers proposed to be exercised thereby shall be submitted to the General Convention for approval.

Nothing in this canon shall be construed as forbidding any federate council from taking such action as they may deem necessary to secure such legislative enactments as the common interests of the Church in the State may require."

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT said: I advocate the proposed system, as it is not the action of a mere committee upon their own responsibility, but a response to the memorials of these dioceses, embracing at least one-fourth part of the clergy and parishes in the Church. Not only that, but it is also a measure of Episcopal importance to the Diocese of New-York.

Mr. RUGGLES, of New-York, agreed with Dr. HAIGHT, and strongly approved of the canon, provided it was not designed as a step toward the provincial system, which, if adopted, would interfere with the progress of the Church.

Mr. MCCRADY, of South Carolina, strongly opposed the proposed canon, as did several other deputies, after which the House took the usual recess of half an hour at 1 P. M.

MESSAGES AND RESOLUTIONS.

On the members reassembling, Rev. Dr. COOKE, of New-York, presented a memorial asking for a canon which will allow some modifications in the conduct of public worship. A resolution concurring with the action of the House of Bishops in appointing Rev. WM. STEVENS PERRY Historiographer of the Church in the United States, was adopted, on motion of Rev. Dr. BRECK, of Delaware. Rev. Dr. BABCOCK, of Western New-York, then tendered a resolution, which was adopted, having reference to the publication of the changes made in the canons. The Committee which had been appointed to confer with the House of Bishops with regard to the time for adjournment *sine die*, reported that that House was of opinion that Tuesday was too early a day, but that probably the Convention would finally adjourn on Wednesday next. A resolution in regard to completing the list of subscribers for the "Annals of the American Colonial Church," and thanking Rev. WM. STEVENS PERRY for his zealous and able labors in connection with said Annals was, on motion of Rev. Dr. BRECK, of Delaware, adopted unanimously.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The discussion on the canon relating to Federate Conventions was then resumed by a speech of Rev. Dr. MASON, of North Carolina, who was strongly in favor of the system proposed. In reply to an assertion of Mr. TAYLOR, of Virginia, who stated that the canon was indefinite and wortaless, Rev. Dr. HAIGHT said that though it might not be unconstitutional for the Diocese of New-York or of other States to form a Federate Council without a canon, still a New-York Diocese would never do so without the sanction of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. After a prolonged debate, in which the majority of those present joined, the following was offered by Rev. Mr. MARTIN as a substitute:

"It is hereby declared lawful for the dioceses now existing, or hereafter to exist, within the limits of any State or Commonwealth, to establish for themselves a Federate Convention or Council, representing such diocese which may deliberate and decide upon the common interests of the Church, within the limits aforesaid, and enact any laws not inconsistent with the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention and the Book of Common Prayer.

The Bishop of the original See, with the consent of a majority of the Bishops of the said dioceses, shall call the Primary Federate Convention."

A long and animated discussion having terminated, which bore upon the propriety of adopting the substitute, the vote of the House was taken, and the canon as reported by the Committee adopted.

THE NICENE CREED.

The Committee on the Prayer Book, to whom was referred sundry memorials from the Dioceses of Alabama, Wisconsin, Indiana, Western New-York and Missouri, together with a memorial from Right Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE, and more than sixty presbyters and several laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, reported that, whereas, from these memorials, it appears evident that a very general desire is entertained in this Church that the great Catholic symbol usually termed the Nicene Creed should be set forth by this Convention, both in an accurate copy of the original Greek, and a literal translation of the same for reference and information generally; and whereas, in compliance with the petition of the memorials will not in any manner affect or alter the creeds or the Prayer Book of this Church as already established, they therefore propose the following resolution for the adoption of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a joint Committee be appointed, to consist on the part of the House of three clergymen and three laymen, to prepare and report for the information of this Convention an accurate copy of the Creed of the Undivided Church in the original Greek, as set forth by the Ecumenical General Councils, together with an exact literal translation of the same, and that the Committee have leave to print their report for the use of this Convention.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT—What is the use of appointing a joint commission of both Houses to do what many members of this House are able to do?

The report and resolution were laid on the table, it having been disputed whether all the members of the Committee had been agreeable to its adoption.

CONSECRATION OF CHURCHES.

The new canon already published in the TIMES, on the consecration of churches, came up in order The vote was taken by sections, and objections were made by a gentleman from Connecticut, where churches are frequently built in public squares or on ground belonging to the State or city, and where the congregation can obtain no title to the land. After some conversational debate the subject was tabled.

CANON XII., TITLE I.

This canon, entitled "Of persons, not ministers, officiating," which was amended by Rev. Dr. CRANE, of Rhode Island, to read as follows, "provided that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prohibit communicants of this Church from acting as lay readers," was adopted as amended.

THE PROPOSED STANDARD BIBLE.

Rev. Dr. HOWE, on behalf of the Committee for revising the prospectus of the proposed standard Bible, stated that correspondence had been had with the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject, and that the Anglican Commission publishers did not wish to enter into so hazardous an undertaking. The Committee reported in favor of the Oxford Edition of 1852. The report was adopted.

The House snortly after adjourned.

NATURALIZATION.

The Last Day for Making Citizens Prior to the Election—Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Yesterday was the last day prior to election day on which the foreign-born could take out their naturalization papers. At the Superior Court during the day many applicants presented themselves, and were rapidly converted into citizens. The Supreme Court was opened at a little after 7 o'clock, Judge BARNARD presiding, and remained in session until midnight. Here also a great many aliens were rushed through the forms by which citizens are so quickly made. The number of *bona fide* applicants, however, was not so great as on some of the preceding days. Most of those who desired to vote had taken out their papers before the last day allowed them for doing so. In the Court of Common Pleas none were naturalized. All who applied there were directed either to the Supreme or to the Superior Courts.

The precise number of naturalization papers taken out yesterday it is not possible to ascertain. The number issued during the past few days will probably never be accurately stated. Although the law requires that the proceedings shall be had in open court, reporters have been excluded in some instances while they were in progress. In others where reporters were present it was impossible to detect the frauds which in thousands of instances were committed prior to the proceedings in court, or after they were concluded, in drawing up the papers and inserting fictitious names. In many cases, however, which may be particularized hereafter, it is known that men have been naturalized whose votes cannot be placed in the ballot-box. One of the Judges, a day or two ago, while presiding for the purpose of taking the depositions of men desiring to be converted into voters, said to a friend who was sitting beside him for a few moments, that it made no difference what names were called they would be responded to, and in order to demonstrate the fact called several fictitious names. The assertion was fully verified. It was rather injudicious in the Judge's friend to repeat the story afterward. There are moments of conviviality in which some men do a great deal of damage to the reputation of their most intimate associates by telling the exact truth about them.

It must not be supposed, however, that all the naturalization papers taken out recently have been obtained by collusion and fraud. There have been a great many children of the worn-out monarchies adopted by the Young Republic of the West, and a large proportion of these will cast their vote for the great chieftain, whose deeds, borne by the lightning to the remotest corners of the civilized world, have added a new lustre to the American name. A great many Irishmen and Germans, recently landed, whose friends and relatives fought gallantly to preserve the life of the nation, will vote with these to sustain the principles for which the war for the suppression of the rebellion was waged.

A Bermuda merchant became a resident of this City about thirty-five years ago, and after abiding among us for five years, was so much pleased with his new home that he formally declared his intention to become a citizen. Time rolled on and he neglected to take out his naturalization papers, but the issues of the present canvass excited his public spirit, and day before yesterday he became a citizen. He declares his intention to do something further, and that is to vote for GRANT. Many other old residents among us, of foreign birth, have done likewise during the last few days.

AN OLD BOND ROBBERY.

One of the Stolen Bonds Recovered, and Arrest of the Possessor—A Complicated Case.

On the 30th of last June, Mr. THOMAS E. CAREY, a clerk in the employ of JAMES G. KING's Sons, brokers, doing business at No. 54 William-street, proceeded to the Redemption Department of the United States Sub-Treasury in this City, having in his possession forty-three $1,000 United States Mexican War Loan Coupon Bonds of 1848, for the purpose of having the same redeemed by the Government, as they arrived at maturity on the following day. The Treasury clerk, Mr. HOPPER, received the bonds, and agreed to examine them by the next day, when payment would be made if all proved correct. On the 1st of July Mr. CAREY again called at the Sub-Treasury for the purpose of receiving the $43,000 due on the bonds. Before he surrendered his receipt for the bonds received from the Treasury clerk the day before, Mr. CAREY was informed by Mr. HOPPER that the schedule accompanying the bonds was incorrect, and that he could not pay the amount called for until the error had been rectified. As HOPPER said this he pushed the package of bonds across the counter to CAREY, who satisfied himself that he had forty-three bonds, and as he turned or looked up to examine the schedule exhibited by HOPPER, some unknown, watchful and adroit thief dexterously appropriated the package and escaped. It was then or subsequently ascertained two other $1,000 bonds of the same description, already paid for by the Government, had been by some inadvertence inclosed in the missing package, thus making the aggregate value of the plunder secured by the thief $45,000. A dispute has existed ever since between the Sub-Treasury officials and Mr. CAREY's employers, regarding the actual ownership of the stolen bonds. The Messrs. KING insist that as they had surrendered the bonds to the Government and still hold their receipt, that they must look to the Treasury Department for payment of the bonds. The Treasury people, however, claim that as Mr. CAREY had custody of the bonds at the time they were stolen, the firm who employed him must stand the loss, if any is incurred. Since the larceny nothing has been heard of the missing bonds until about a fortnight ago, when a man, giving the name of JOHN SPICER, met Mr. THEODORE F. SHARPE, a broker, doing business at No. 2 Nassau-street, and inquired if he could negotiate the sale of a $1,000 United States Mexican War Bond, and stated that he could get about $20,000 worth of them. SHARPE agreed to go and see about the matter, but on inquiring at the office of JAY COOKE & Co., the fact was ascertained that the bonds would be redeemed by the Government Sub-Treasury. A few days after this the man SPICER called at the Sub-Treasury and asked Mr. JOHNSON, one of the clerks, about the redemption of the bonds, when he was requested to call the next day and exhibit the bond. He did so to another clerk named SZEELS, who examined the bond, and at once recognized it as one of the missing bonds, the numbers having been unaltered, but the indorsement of Messrs. KING had been erased by chemical means, and a fresh one substituted. The clerk refused to receive the bond, and SPICER was allowed to leave. Mr. THOS. SAMPSON, who is employed by the United States Treasury as a detective, had the case then placed in his hands, and he solicited and obtained the aid of Inspector WALLING and Detectives IRVING and COYLE. These officers allowed SPICER to run for a time in hopes of obtaining a better clue and more evidence, but as lengthy arrested him on Thursday evening in front of the Astor House. The prisoner is well known in certain circles as "Gen. SPICER," and as he is a Southerner, he has at times passed as a General of the Confederate States Army among his associates. When arrested he stated that he had come honestly by the bond found in his possession, having paid $300 for it. It is alleged by the Police, however, that he told the broker whom he wished to negotiate the bond in the first instance, that he had forty-one more bonds of the same kind. In his possession was also found a letter dated Pittsburg, and signed "Thompson," in which the writer speaks of "those things," and in a postscript says "I don't think he has got as many of the 42s as he says he has." A copy of Gen. BLAIR's Brodhead letter was also found in his pockets. The case will be brought before Justice HOGAN yesterday afternoon, when several statements were made by the parties interested, but as is easy to see, it will be difficult to determine the ownership of the stolen bonds the Magistrate decided to postpone the examination until to-day. The bond found in his possession appears to be one of the redeemed bonds, which were also once owned by the Messrs. KING, so the complaint will probably be made by the representatives. The larceny of the bond seems to have been a very simple matter, though the present state of affairs is complicated indeed. Nothing definite or clear could be made of the proceedings yesterday, except that SPICER was remanded to Police Headquarters, in order that he might confer with counsel. The developments to-day will probably prove interesting.

Free and Open Church Association.

The members of this Association, whose object is to promote the free-seat system in all Episcopal Churches, in opposition to the long-settled practice of the sale and renting of pews, held a public meeting in St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, on Wednesday evening last, at 7:30 o'clock. Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather, quite a large audience of those friendly to the objects of the Association were present. The evening services of the Episcopal Church were conducted by Bishop NEELY, of Maine, assisted by Bishop ARMITAGE, of Wisconsin, and Rev. STEPHEN HOLMES, after which Dr. GALLAUDET congratulated the Association on the presence of so many sympathizing friends of the work to which they were devoted, notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening, and who he felt assured would listen with equal pleasure as themselves to the encouraging words of the Reverend Bishops about to address them.

Bishop QUINTARD, of Tennessee, then spoke in an earnest and forcible manner in approbation and encouragement of the aims of the Association. He said that free and open associations were absolutely essential to the interests and well being of the Gospel of Christ in this world. Though the mandate of the Saviour was "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," yet under the present system of pew-renting and selling, the poor were as effectually excluded from the privileges of the Gospel as though the church doors were deliberately and willfully barred against them. What could be more contradictory and absurd than to see Christians first solemnly consecrate to God—give away to His service a house of worship—and the next moment sell out to the highest bidder the Lord's property. The rich man now made his church pew a mere part of his home parlor, where in a cold conformity to the customs of a modern civilization he might make his appearance in the regular routine of religious worship, utterly neglectful of the fact that thousands of his poorer neighbors are starving for lack of the spiritual food whereof he hath enough and to spare.

In the reformation of this manifest abuse and erroneous system—a system opposed alike to just principles—the teachings of the Bible, and the interests and prosperity of the Church,

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
Afternoon at 2—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Kellogg, Mme. Gebele, Messrs. Lotti, Petrelli, Coletti and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, A. W. Young, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Annie Ward, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Barrett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts
CAMILLE. Leading character by Matilda Heron, supported by an excellent cast.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fonfanel, Mlle. Rose Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Corrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, and THE WATER WITCHES. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NO THOROUGHFARE and THRICE MARRIED. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
OUT OF THE STREETS. Characters by Misses Irving, Denvil, Grey, Chapman, Messrs. Bangs, Coleman, Studley and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CRIMSON SHIELD. Introducing a brilliant ballet company.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND INAUGURAL CONCERT. Artists: Messrs. Theo. Thomas, S. B. Mills, Mme. La Grange, Mr. Bergman and others.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
GRAND DUTCH S. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

ALLEMANIA HALL.
No. 18 East 16th-st.
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN, WITH LECTURE.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW APOLLO HALL.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
COMIC PERFORMANCE. By James Taylor.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING "HOME, SWEET HOME."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The address of the Corporation of Liverpool to REVERDY JOHNSON was presented yesterday by the Mayor of that city. Appropriate speeches were made by Mr. JOHNSON, Mayor WHITLEY and others. A banquet was served in the evening at the rooms of the Law Association, at which were present Lord STANLEY and Mr. GLADSTONE, each of whom made speeches. Mr. JOHNSON also made a lengthy address at the banquet.

It is reported in Paris that Prince NAPOLEON has written a letter to Gen. PRIM urging the claims of the House of Savoy to the throne of Spain, and recommending the Duke of Aosta as worthy the crown. The local Provisional Juntas throughout Spain have been dissolved as recommended by the Central Junta.

GENERAL.

A. R. SCOTT, of Harlem, Mo., was murdered on Thursday night by some unknown person, who called him to the door of his house and shot him. Mr. SCOTT was recently appointed one of the Judges of Election, and had furnished information to the Registers. His murder is attributed to political opponents.

The Tenth Cavalry (colored) recently had a fight with 700 Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians at Buffalo Station. Nine Indians were killed, thirty wounded, and three soldiers wounded. An attack on Fort Dodge is anticipated, and all the troops are being moved in that direction.

Commodore C. H. POOR has been promoted to be Rear-Admiral, *vice* Rear-Admiral H. K. HOFF, retired.

Minister JOHNSON has telegraphed that Great Britain proposes to refer the question of a mixed committee to settle the *Alabama* claims to the King of Prussia for arbitration, but he does not say that he has agreed to it, nor is it understood that this Government will give its consent to any such arrangement.

MARSHALL S. P. POLLARD, sentenced Aug. 31 to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,300 for distilling liquor in connection with his vinegar business without payment of tax, has been pardoned by the President.

The young student who fell from the stairway of the third story of the Agricultural College near Bladensburg, Md., on Friday last, has since died from the injuries received. His name is not reported.

The insurrectionists in Cuba are still committing depredations in various localities. Volunteer companies are organizing, however, for the support of the Government, and the bands of marauders are being dispersed. Heavy rains had interfered with recent military movements.

The earthquake which occurred in San Francisco on Wednesday inflicted the greatest damage upon buildings erected upon made ground, although many walls were seriously cracked on the solid ground, and many chimneys thrown down. Nearly all the public buildings were injured more or less. There were thirty casualties reported, and five persons were killed. A second shock was felt on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., causing great consternation, but doing little damage.

A man has been arrested in San Francisco charged with having murdered Capt. MITCHELL, of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, a few nights since. The accused says that the Captain threatened his life, and he struck him in self-defence.

Mr. ALEXANDER REA, of Centralia, Penn., one of the best citizens, was murdered on last Saturday. He was driving over to the colliery of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, of which he was agent, for the purpose of finishing the payment of the hands, which had not been completed the day before. When about a mile from Centralia it is supposed he stopped at a watering trough to water his horse, and while doing this he was fired upon by unknown persons. Six bullets entered his body, killing him instantly. The body was rifled of about $500 and the murderers escaped.

A Mrs. DILLON, of St. Albans, has been fined $1,500 for smuggling liquor.

Col. GARDNER TUFTS, the Massachusetts State Agent, has just succeeded in effecting a special settlement of the Massachusetts war claims, which have realized for the State $261,090 in addition to the $670,000 allowed by the Department last Spring. All of the items making these amounts had been once suspended and disallowed.

A prize fighter, who lately engaged in a fight at the Isle of Shoals, was yesterday committed for trial in Boston, in default of $5,000 bail.

WILLIAM J. FULTON, who is charged with having robbed and murdered a man named FOLEY in Boston, four years ago, was yesterday arraigned in that city and committed for trial. He was arrested in Philadelphia, after a protracted search.

J. P. S. BRIANT, for seven years Cashier in the office of the State Treasurer, was removed from that position on Wednesday night. He was an outspoken Republican and an efficient officer, whose removal is regretted by his superior officers.

Legal proceedings were commenced yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to contest the late election in that city. The Republican candidates for the offices of District-Attorney, Receiver of Taxes, and Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, filed the proper petitions, and notice was at once given to the opposing candidates. These offices are required to be contested within ten days after the election. The other offices, such as Mayor, City Solicitor, City Comptroller, City Commissioner, &c., are allowed twenty days to file the specifications. These are now being prepared and will be presented in due time.

Two notorious counterfeiters, named EDWARD RICE and GEORGE CAMPBELL, were arrested on Friday last at Windsor, Canada. Detectives had been watching them for some time, and finally captured them on their own premises, together with a quantity of counterfeiting apparatus. Twenty thousand dollars in counterfeit fifty-cent currency was found in the house. The prisoners were immediately taken to Washington.

In the case of the Metropolitan Washing Machine Company against COLBY BROTHERS & Co., of Waterbury, Vt., for an alleged infringement of patent in applying India-rubber rollers to wringing machines, the United States Circuit Court of Vermont has just rendered a decision sustaining the patent.

MARTIN FRANCIS BURBACKER has brought a suit in the Superior Court against the Metropolitan Fire Department, to recover damages sustained to his person from the bursting of the boiler of a steam fire engine, opposite the Bowery Theatre, on the 19th of June last. The point has been raised by the defendants as to whether the Fire Department is such a corporation that it can be sued. The question came up on a demurrer to the complaint, and the decision of the Court was reserved.

The fourteenth day's session of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held yesterday, and an adjournment *sine die* was announced to take place before Thursday evening. Provision was made for assisting the families of deceased and disabled clergymen. An important canon, authorizing the formation of a Federate Convention, or council of the dioceses within any State, was adopted, notwithstanding considerable opposition. The nomination of Rev. WM. STEVENS PERRY to be Historiographer of the Protestant Episcopal Church was confirmed.

The examination of JOHN D. MCHENRY, for perjury, was to have taken place yesterday, before United States Commissioner OSBORN, but for sufficient reasons a further postponement of one week was allowed.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, PATRICK NICHOLSON was sentenced to State Prison for life, for the murder of his wife, which took place about two months ago. THOS. JOHNSON, a colored man, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The Court then adjourned for the Term.

There was but one trial, yesterday, in the Court of General Session, and that of John HARTMAN, for robbery. There was a variance of testimony, however, and the jury failed to agree. The prisoner will be tried again.

The one hundreth anniversary of the John-street Methodist Church in this City will be celebrated at that Church by special services to-morrow.

The jury in the case of CORNELIUS K. GARRISON *vs.* Gen. MAHONE rendered a verdict for the plaintiff yesterday for $2,500. Full particulars of the case were published in our columns of the 23d inst.

Yesterday, the last day prior to election for taking out naturalization papers, the Judges in the Supreme and Superior Courts were very busy converting foreigners into natives. The Court of Common Pleas was not in session for this purpose.

Cotton opened briskly yesterday at a shade firmer prices, but closed tamely and heavily. Flour and Wheat were in moderate demand at a shade easier rates. Corn was active and higher. Oats were freely purchased and were steady in price. Provisions were lightly dealt in; Pork and Lard were lower. Groceries were steady and in moderate request. Freights dull and heavy.

The Democratic Party and the Supreme Court.

The Democrats mingle their denunciations of reconstruction with professions of respect for the Supreme Court. To the charge of violence, or intended violence, for the overthrow of the new Governments, they reply with declarations of willingness to abide by the decision of the proper constitutional authority. Only let the Supreme Court have cognizance of the subject, they say, and the South will be satisfied. This has been the cry of a section of the opposition for months past, and it is the burden of the answer to every exposure of the revolutionary programme of the party. Judge CABINESS, of Georgia, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, has indeed volunteered a pledge to await the judgment of the Court before attempting to disturb the work of Congress.

The worthlessness of the plea is made evident by the fact that the Supreme Court has already conceded to Congress entire control over the legitimacy of State Governments. The recorded decisions preclude judicial interference with the results of reconstruction, whatever might be done in States where the work is yet in progress. Still, some of the Democratic leaders now profess a willingness to leave the whole subject to the Supreme Judiciary. WADE HAMPTON, for example, in a letter we published yesterday, says:

"We regard the Reconstruction acts as unconstitutional, but we look for their overthrow, not by violence, but in the language of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Democratic Party in Convention assembled, 'by constitutional agencies and peaceful remedies alone.' We invoke a decision on the constitutionality of these acts from the only tribunal competent to pronounce on them—the Supreme Court of the United States; and we were prepared in good faith to abide by that decision."

It might be inferred from these and similar assurances that the Democratic Party has always been the champion of the mode of deciding controveries as to the constitutionality of the action of the Government here indicated by Mr. HAMPTON. The addresses of Messrs. BELMONT and TILDEN convey the same idea, and Mr. SEYMOUR reiterates it with amusing solemnity.

These fair promises, however, are rather rudely shaken by the record of the party respecting the Court whose decision Mr. HAMPTON invokes. The last National Convention adroitly dodged the subject. It was careful not to commit anything to the jurisdiction of the Court. The most recent occasion on which a Democratic Convention referred to it was in 1860, and the result did not justify the professions now made. Turning to the proceedings at Charleston, on the 30th of April, 1860, we find Mr. EWING, of Tennessee, calling for a separate vote on the following preamble and resolution, forming part of a minority report introduced by Mr. SAMUELS, of Iowa:

"Inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic Party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery within the Territories—

Resolved, That the Democratic Party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the questions of constitutional law."

Of course the party which, according to Judge CABINESS and WADE HAMPTON, BELMONT and TILDEN, has uniformly been distinguished by respect for constitutional forms and authority, adopted this resolution without a dissenting voice? Instead of unanimously adopting it, the Convention summarily rejected it by a vote of 238 to 21; the small minority being drawn from New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Kentucky. By this vote the Democratic Party, in 1860, discarded the authority of the Supreme Court in matters of constitutional law. And the action has not been changed by any subsequent Convention. Neither at Chicago, in 1864, nor at New-York, in 1868, did the party reverse the doctrine by which it holds itself at liberty to act in constitutional questions without reference to the Supreme Court.

The Democratic leaders have carried out the same view. Mr. CALHOUN repudiated the authority of the Court which another South Carolinian, for partisan purposes, pretends to invoke. And Gen. JACKSON asserted a claim to Executive independence of the Court when the opinions of the two differed as to the constitutionality of laws to be administered. Hence FRANK BLAIR's proposition to overthrow the new Governments by Executive action. He knew that the Democratic Party has no respect for the Supreme Court, and that CASS and CALHOUN—Northern Democrat and Southern Democrat—concurred in the opinion which the Charleston Convention affirmed in 1860. The party does not desire a judicial decision, for as a party it refuses to be bound by the judgment which the Court might pronounce. It seeks only an opportunity for overthrowing reconstruction through the agency of a Democratic President, usurping a power unknown to the Constitution. The Blair letter and the New-York platform are in harmony with the antecedents of the Democratic Party, so far as they imply indifference to the Supreme Court, and hostility to its authority in constitutional questions.

How Could a Democratic President Repay His Southern Friends?

Mr. SEYMOUR proposes to recommend himself to popular favor by belittling the Presidential office. He insists that though either he or Gen. BLAIR were President, the Democracy could do nothing to relieve their Southern friends from the inconveniences of reconstruction. In his Buffalo speech he stated the case thus:

"If the Democratic ticket is elected and Gen. BLAIR should reach the Presidential chair, how would the case stand? He would be confronted by a Republican Senate, by a House of Representatives full of Generals, by the army of the United States, flanked by the Loyal Leagues and by the grand armies of the Republic, under the command of their own candidate for the Presidency, whom they declare to be the first Captain of the age. And yet we are gravely told that, standing alone, shackled by Congressional restraints, he can crush out all this opposing power, and plunge the country into civil war."

It is quite true that a Democratic President elected now could lawfully do nothing to disturb reconstruction. He would be constitutionally bound to recognize the new Governments, and to execute the Reconstruction acts in States not yet restored to representation. Congress would still be able to checkmate him at every point, and to enact and enforce its laws in spite of his vetoes. So long as he confined his action within legal limits he would be neither more nor less than a second Mr. JOHNSON—a source of constant annoyance and trouble, of bad feeling and administrative embarrassment, but helpless as against a Republican Congress.

This view of the case, however, involves precisely what the rebels are not disposed to accept. They do not mean to be compelled to live under the reconstructed Governments, for years—if they happen to have a friend in the White House. The Charleston *Mercury* and other prints like it have been very explicit on this point. They want a Democratic President in order that the new order of things may be overthrown at once. They demand its immediate subversion, and will be satisfied with nothing else. Except for this, as Southern journals have very plainly declared, the Southern opposition would feel not the slightest interest in the election. When Mr. SEYMOUR feigns ignorance of these demands and expectations, he trifles with the intelligence of his hearers.

The Blair method, which the rebels hailed as a pledge of deliverance, is designed to meet the precise difficulty which Mr. SEYMOUR describes. It is because a law-abiding President could do nothing to defeat the law, that BLAIR enjoins upon a Democratic President the duty of declaring reconstruction null and void, by proclamation, and using the army to overturn the whole system. This is what the Democratic platform contemplates, and what the Southern Democrats confidently anticipate. If Mr. SEYMOUR's nerves proved unequal to the task, he might simply withdraw the troops, refuse to recognize the governments, withhold assistance from the civil authorities, and in this manner give full license and impunity to the lawless and murderous organizations of whose bloody work we hear from nearly every Southern State. The result in either case would be the same. We should see revolution and anarchy, with the authority of the Executive exerted against the law and Governments existing under it.

The country will probably decide that it is better to make sure of peace by electing GRANT than to encourage anarchy by electing SEYMOUR.

The Chinese Embassy.

In another part of this morning's paper, we publish the first of a series of letters explaining the purposes and objects of the Chinese Embassy, and especially vindicating it from the aspersions and attacks of the London *Times*. As they come from a gentleman whose long residence and public position in China have made him perfectly familiar with the politics and public men of that Empire, they will deserve and reward general attention.

The London *Times* has endeavored to prejudice the Embassy and damage its labors in England, by creating the impression that it was American in its origin, and is intended to secure for the United States objects and advantages from which England is to be excluded. So far is this from being true, according to our correspondent, that the Embassy was actually suggested by two *Englishmen*,—one of them, Mr. ROBERT HART, long connected officially with public affairs in China, and the other Mr. J. MCLEAVY BROWN, formerly Secretary of the British Legation in China, and now one of the secretaries of the Chinese Embassy. This fact alone demolishes the basis on which the London *Times* labored so zealously to erect its fabric of prejudice and hostility.

In view of the past conduct of England and of the evident purpose of her Government and interested classes to secure for themselves paramount control of Chinese affairs, it could hardly be expected that they would extend any cordial welcome to such an Embassy as that which has just landed on her shores. But the motives and purposes of this most remarkable movement are so broad and so clearly in the interest of civilization and progress, that the English can offer no serious impediment to its success.

Seymour's Speeches and Grant's Silence.

The *World*, having bullied Gov. SEYMOUR into blowing his own trumpet during the brief remnant of the canvass, is encouraged to try bullying Gen. GRANT into the same performance. There is no fear of its succeeding. A party or a paper deals with an entirely different man from Gov. SEYMOUR when it attempts to banter or drive Gen. GRANT. GRANT is no man of putty, to be shaped anew by the fingers of political managers. The same reasons which imposed a dignified silence on him at the outset of the canvass will cause him to preserve it. The reticence and life-long modesty which have characterized him would never have been put aside for the exigencies of party service. He will not blow his own trumpet, and bid for votes by his voice.

Nor does he *need* to follow Mr. SEYMOUR's example. Here is the precise point, indeed, to which we call attention. SEYMOUR was fairly driven to take the stump by the piteous cries of his friends. GRANT rests confidently on the public appreciation of his course, already made manifest, and needs resort to no new professions. SEYMOUR is forced to speak to convince his own countrymen that he and BLAIR do not mean war. GRANT said, and the people believed and have responded, "Let us have peace." GRANT will be elected without lowering his dignity, breaking his self-imposed silence, making any display of explanations or excuses, or personally putting forth any claims as orator, financier, statesman, general, or anything else. SEYMOUR will be defeated, after having been driven to the desperate expedient of electioneering for himself.

We say "electioneering for himself," because that is precisely what the *World* says. It urged him to speak, simply in order to get votes, and now that he has spoken, it counts up, with a well-feigned enthusiasm of credulity, the results of the speaking simply in electioneering figures. The important practical question is, says the *World*, "how many new votes will thereby be brought to the Democratic side." Not less than "four hundred in Indiana, and four thousand in Pennsylvania." Bah! The *World* has already as good as told its party that SEYMOUR was a dead cock in the pit; and now does it believe he can win by *crowing?* Americans are not such simpletons as the *World* would imply, or otherwise they would long ago have obliged it by taking its brags of carrying Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana for prophecies, and its editorials for gospels; nor will they now find SEYMOUR's eleventh-hour appeals for his election more inspiring than GRANT's attitude of perfect confidence. SEYMOUR was driven up to the rescue of his own party; but GRANT's soldiers and friends and countrymen did for him all the talking required. Nor were their words needful; they need only have pointed to their leader's deeds and "bid them speak for him."

The *World*, we repeat, has smoked out SEYMOUR. In escorting him to the footlights, it attempts to disarm the criticism which his ominous appearance (as if to make his last political will and testament) instantly suggests, by villipending his great rival for not making the same show of himself. "GRANT," it says, "is as dumb as an oyster;" it affects to despise "the torpid intellect of the swordsman"—his "narrow, barren intellect." With the disdain of conscious superiority it exclaims, "*He* think!" To all of which, and several columns more in the same vein, we simply reply, that kind of talk did not carry the October elections, and it will not carry the November. The *World* says GRANT's silence is "no weapon at all." It is a better one than slander. GRANT's is the "expressive silence" which is supported by historic deeds, more potent than winged words. The weapon of detraction is one that *kicks*—its load is not so destructive as its recoil.

Gen. Butler's War Record.

Gen. GORDON made a very strong and striking speech against Gen. BUTLER, in his district, a few days since, the material parts of which will be found in another part of this morning's issue. We publish it, not from its bearing on the contest in that district, but as a contribution to the inner history of the war. It is devoted wholly to Gen. BUTLER's military record, and arraigns that officer, in the severest manner possible, for his conduct as the commander of a most important department of the army during the most critical period of the war.

Gen. GORDON charges Gen. BUTLER with having been directly and personally interested in projects for rendering needed supplies to the rebel army, and for receiving cotton and other Southern products in return. The charges are specific. Full details are given of the arrangements for carrying on this exchange. The names of the parties concerned are given,—the places where stores and places for carrying on the business are given, and dates and facts are cited to show the direct connection of Gen. BUTLER with the whole transaction. The evidence on which these very serious and damaging charges are said to rest, is drawn from the report of a committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate this whole subject.

Aside from its evident bearing on the reelection of Gen. BUTLER, such a speech as this has great importance from its effect on his general character and specific action in connection with the war. So far as we are informed, Gen. BUTLER has made no reply to it up to the present time; though we can scarcely suppose that he will allow inculpations of his conduct and character, so serious in their nature, and coming from such a source, to pass unchallenged.

MINOR TOPICS.

There was another shock of earthquake in California yesterday morning at 2:15 o'clock; but it did no harm beyond sending the people of San Francisco shrieking with terror into the streets. The first of these shocks occurred on Wednesday morning at 7:50 o'clock, and during that day there were felt altogether twelve shocks. On the evening of the same day at 7 o'clock another shock was felt. On the next day (Thursday) slight tremors were felt; and these were followed by the shocks of yesterday morning. A short time before the awful convulsion on the Pacific Coast of South America, two months ago, *there were premonitory shocks similar* to those we now hear of in California.

A gentleman informs us that he visited Bellevue Hospital yesterday and passed through four or five of the wards. The poor sufferers were all shivering with the cold. Two-thirds of the patients had their clothes on in bed to keep themselves warm. Will the authorities of the hospital give prompt attention to this matter? This is a critical season of the year for the sick.

The week has been an active one in the way of Cotton movements at this port, the average of the daily receipts having been about 3,500 bales, and the sales and resales on a correspondingly enlarged scale. The course of prices has been mainly against sellers. Middling Upland grades closed at 25¼, on a rather weak market.

Business in Wall-street closed quite excitedly yesterday, and generally on reduced financial values, under the adverse influence of the continuous money pressure. The very latest dealings in stocks were at the lowest figures of the day, the market winding up rather panicky. Gold declined to 134⅞@135, the final quotations. Government disposed of its $300,000 in gold at 135 34-100@135 40½-100. Under the order of the 12th inst. this will be the last of the stipulated ten days on which proposals will be received for Government gold at the Sub-Treasury.

The *World* calls upon the Democrats to bring up and put in the "Old Guard" at this crisis of the political struggle. NAPOLEON "brought up" and "put in" the "Old Guard" at Waterloo, *and what came of it?* We suggest to the *World* to run out the analogy.

The Republican Union State Committee have offered a reward of $500 to any person who shall give information which shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person violating the law prohibiting the procuring or issuing of false certificates of naturalization, to be used at the ensuing election. We should think that, if circumstances be as reported, there ought not to be much difficulty about securing some convictions in the Federal Courts under this offer.

The collision yesterday morning between two steamers on the Sound, near New-Haven, which was caused by a misunderstanding between the pilots in regard to the signals, came near being a terribly fatal affair. As it was, one of the steamers was lost, and three persons were injured. It is rather startling to find that we are liable to such disasters, from such a cause. It is certainly time that these pilots had clearer and more definite instructions, and were put on more rigorous terms.

The insurrectionary outbreaks in Cuba and Porto Rico, which have been mentioned two or three times during the past week by the Cable, are probably more threatening affairs than might be inferred from the brief dispatches. The Cuba cable is under the control of the Spanish authorities of the island; and they will only permit their own accounts of it to pass to the world in this way. How nicely the news of an insurrection can be dressed up by a skillful censor, may be seen by reading the accounts of the Spanish revolution which the Cuban journals have been permitted to publish. In our Havana dispatch of yesterday, the insurgents of Cuba were charged with great crimes, such as devastating the country, plundering the people and inciting the blacks against the whites. But it must be remembered that these stories come from a suspicious source. The Liberal movement in Cuba is the result of the Liberal movement in Spain; and it was quite as much needed in one place as in the other.

"Your time has come," said Mr. LINCOLN to MONTGOMERY BLAIR when he dismissed him from his Cabinet. Why does not his brother FRANK BLAIR now heed the same notification from another source?

The Confederates attempted to change commanders at Donelson when GRANT had carried the outer lines, and "proposed to move on their works." PILLOW turned the command over to BUCKNER, who immediately surrendered. Gen. GRANT has now again carried the outer line of the enemy's works in the October fight, and once more they propose to change their commanders. It makes no odds whether they do or not. They will have to surrender when GRANT's army moves on their works in a few days.

Since the carpet-bagger, SUNSET COX, (from Ohio) has got a nomination in this City for Congress, and the carpet-bagger, JACK ROGERS (from New-Jersey) enjoys the prospect of a nomination, we shall doubtless be overrun with adventurers of this sort from all parts of the country. Every aspiring Democrat crushed out in his own State, will come to this City assured of success. We give them all welcome. They cannot be worse than those of our own raising.

The journalists of Paris brought about the revolution of 1848; and several journalists have had a hand in the present Spanish revolution. AGUIRRE, the President of the Junta, started in life as a journalist; and he has always been an able and prominent advocate of liberal measures. He is the author of a work on the Geography, Statistics, and History of Spain, which was published in eighteen quarto volumes. It is also noteworthy, that GONZALES BRAVO, the Minister of ISABELLA II., whose conduct was the main agency in bringing about the revolution, was for a long time a journalist.

Admission to membership at the Stock Boards is likely to be rather difficult to obtain hereafter. The New-York Stock Exchange yesterday decided, by an almost unanimous vote, to advance the initiation fee of new members to ten thousand dollars, and to invest present members with a qualified property interest in their seats. The Open Board of Brokers will probably adopt similar measures. This action will tend to lessen the number of new applications for membership—precisely the aim of the advocates of the movement.

"All New-England is shocked," says the *World*, "when it hears that some black brute is shot for committing a rape down in Texas." There is where our Democratic neighbor has the advantage of "all New-England." The *World* isn't shocked when it hears that some of the most upright and respected whites of the South are "shot" for being Republicans. It wasn't "shocked" in the least when Mr. RANDOLPH, a State Senator in South Carolina, was shot while standing on a railroad platform; nor when Mr. MARTIN, in North Carolina, was murdered; nor when negroes are whipped, mutilated, and murdered—not for rape or any other crime except that of being Republicans. Would it not be well for the *World* to cultivate a little for itself that sensibility which it finds so excessive in New-England?

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* is now more afraid of the Conservative Republicans than of the Democrats. It believes that the "real struggle for supremacy will be in the ranks of the Republican Party," and that the "compensation which will be claimed by the TIMES, the *Post*, and the Fessenden-Ross Republicans, for their service in this canvass, will be a controlling voice in the direction of the new Administration." We imagine that it will be rather a difficult job for any class of men to obtain "control" of President GRANT.

The Massachusetts Democracy are a curious party. Their State platform differs from the Seymour platform in its most vital points. Their candidate for Governor is in antagonism with the party leaders throughout the country, and repudiates the current principles of Democracy. And now comes PETER HARVEY, the friend of DANIEL WEBSTER and a Democratic candidate for Congress, in Boston, who declares against the greenback policy and other Democratic policies.

"Of all questions," says he, "none is more vital to the laboring man than the question of taxation and spurious currency—for it is nothing else; a spurious and debauched currency. No man who lives by his labor can thrive with paper dollars which represent nothing, payable nowhere, redeemable nowhere—and I say this on my reputation."

The Massachusetts Democracy would place themselves about right by voting for U. S. GRANT.

In some departments of journalism, the *Tribune* certainly distances all competition. In the special business of puffing itself, for example, there is no journal in this country—and certainly none in any other—which can equal it, or which would be willing to try. In addition to his regular duties, every writer connected with it seems to be required semi-occasionally to write an elaborate glorification of everybody else who ever comes inside its precincts, from the editor-in-chief, who regulates the affairs of the universe generally, to the paste-boy who regulates the affairs of the editor-in-chief. This sort of gossip, though of very little interest or importance to anybody but the parties puffed, must have a sort of relish with the public, else respectable magazines would scarcely consent to print so much of it. Its value would be somewhat enhanced if the puffers in question would manage to think a little more of being accurate and a little less of glorifying each other. In one of the latest of these wonderful productions, for example, as an instance of what a transcendent genius in coining phrases one of these gentlemen is, we are told that "the phrase 'impeachment is peace' is Y——'s; so are the words 'let us have Peace.'" Gen. GRANT is supposed to have had something to do with the latter phrase,—and the *Tribune* once gave him the credit of the former, though everybody else acquitted him. The same Y—— is said to have invented the term "Copperhead," and to have styled GRANT a "sashed and girded sphynx;" the last is probably true,—the first is certainly not. But it is a great thing for a paper, as well as for a Walt Whitman, to "celebrate itself."

WASHINGTON.

The Rejection of Mr. Tracy by Mr. McCulloch—The Discharge at the Treasury Department.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

Pertinent to the comments of the TIMES on Mr. MCCULLOCH's rejection of Mr. TRACY as Supervisor for the Southern District of New-York, the following facts hould be stated: That Mr. TRACY was not an applicant for the position; that the office sought him; that there was no pressure brought to bear in favor of his appointment; that the only pressure discovered was a vigorous one against his confirmation; that Mr. TRACY was informed by sundry gentlemen that if he would use money he could be confirmed, otherwise he would be rejected. By a singular coincidence he was rejected. His politics were scarcely known to the Commissioner, and were not thought of in the nomination, which was made solely on the ground that he was the fittest man for the place.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST MR. ROLLINS.

The development of the fact that Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, the authoress, is connected with the disreputable and disgraceful intrigues to oust Commissioner ROLLINS, does not surprise many people here. Those who have kept well posted on the ramifications of this plot have been aware of this fact for some time. There are other facts connecting other well-known names with this movement—a certain United States Senator, for instance, who was the person that placed the poor dupe, FITCH, on a favorable footing with the President. Altogether, the scheme was one of the most high-handed, scoundrelly and corrupt attempts ever made by any gang of political plunderers.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The discharge at the Treasury Department, which has been in contemplation for some time past, will take place about the 1st of November, when seventy-five female clerks will be discharged from the Second Auditor's office. The slack of work in the Register's office is caused by the close of the examination of seven-thirty coupons, most of them having been converted into five-twenties; hence the work in that Bureau has decreased. In the Second Auditor's office most of the bounty claims have been examined, which decreases the work there, and make it necessary to dispense with the services of about one hundred clerks.

A PROTEST.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, through its President, has entered a protest against any further payment of the tax levied by the last Legislature of Delaware on travel, and its refusal to longer collect it from travelers crossing the State, those entering it from other States or those leaving it for other States. It will be remembered that the United States Supreme Court last Winter decided this *per capita* passenger tax by the States to be unconstitutional.

PERSONAL.

Secretary SEWARD and Attorney-General EVARTS have returned to this city after brief absences. Mr. EVARTS' family will make Washington their residence during the approaching Winter.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

On the 1st of November, about $23,700,000 in coin will be taken from the vaults of the Treasury Department to pay the semi-annual interest on the five-twenty bonds which fall due on that date. There are about $100,000,000 in coin held by the Government, $20,000,000 of which is on gold certificates. No further interest will be due until the 1st of January, 1869, when about $28,000,000 in coin will be required to pay the semi-annual interest on bonds for 1881.

THE CASE OF OLMSTEAD.

This afternoon E. B. OLMSTEAD, formerly Disbursing Agent of the Post Office Department, was released from custody on giving bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charge against him, namely: feloniously embezzling and converting to his own use $44,646 of Government funds. The case will now go before the Grand Jury. Should Mr. OLMSTEAD be unable to refute the charge and make good the money alleged to have been abstracted, a criminal indictment will be made out against him, and the case go before the Court for trial.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS pronounces untrue the statement in GEORGE A. FITCH's affidavit, published to-day, that she urged him to make charges against District-Attorney COURTNEY for the purpose of having him removed, &c. She also emphatically denies any such conversation as that alleged by him took place between FITCH and herself.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—Henry L. Strickler, Herman Ness, W. H. Beck, John M. Erril, Thomas J. Hendrix, H. A. Gleesner, J. S. Hamilton, John Goodling, Henry Metzgor, William J. Douglass, Charles A. Myers, H. T. Drawbrough, B. F. Collier, F. O. McCleary, James J. Sponeberger, H. G. Bussy, William J. Reisenbenger, W. A. Stable, William Shearen, Abraham Kellian, John Lawrence, Cornelius Showalter and Milton Crone, for the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, comprising York and Cumberland Counties; Benjamin McGregory, for the Eighth District of Indiana; Jesse P. Nelson, for the Ninth District of Kentucky; William M. Nelson, for the Twelfth District of Illinois; William Letford, for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania; Joseph McMurray, Henry J. Adair and F. V. Tait, Third District of New-York; E. G. Clark, First District of Iowa; Robert Hollister and Levi Vallier, Thirteenth District of New-York; James Womeldorf, Eighth District of Pennsylvania; Joseph J. Boside, Fourth District of Pennsylvania; R. J. McLean, Seventh District of Ohio; Wm. W. Edge, Fourth District of Ohio; James R. Watson, Seventh District of Kentucky; Earnest Brennan, Seventh District of Kentucky.

Gaugers—Charles H. Bastwick, First District of Alabama; Isaac Featherly, Twelfth District of Illinois; Charles D. Fee, Fourth District of Illinois.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

The only *matinée* of "La Grande Duchesse" will take place here to-day. Mlle. TOSTEE's success on the west side of the town has fully equaled that won by the lady at the French Theatre. Since the commencement of Mr. BATEMAN's season the attendance has been uniformly good, and the performances have been given with a precision and perfection that leave nothing to be desired. The troupe was never in better working order, and TOSTEE is simply inimitable. "La Grande Duchesse" will be withdrawn after Wednesday next, in order to make way for "La Belle Hélène." To-day, therefore, is the only *matinée*, and we may expect to see PIKE's beautiful house filled to its greatest capacity. Mr. BATEMAN's troupe, in the country, is doing an immense business. At Louisville, the receipts were $16,000 for one week's performances. Mlle. IRMA is the ladies' favorite everywhere.

THE KELLOGG MATINEE.

There will be a *matinée* performance at the Academy of Music to-day, when, in addition to an excellent concert programme, Miss KELLOGG will appear in the third act of "Faust," sustaining her great *rôle* of *Marguerite*. We are glad to see, by the way, that Mr. STRAKOSH has resolved on giving a few performances of opera during the coming week. Miss KELLOGG is essentially an operatic singer, and is only seen and heard to the best advantage in "character." It will be a treat to witness her *Rosina* once more. The "Barber" will be played on Monday.

REOPENING OF STEINWAY HALL.

The decorations of Steinway Hall having been completed, that spacious establishment will be reopened to-night under the auspices of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. The programme is extremely interesting, and the soloists are of the first class. The favorite *prima donna*, Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, makes her *rentrée* on the occasion, and will undoubtedly be greeted by hosts of friends. The instrumentalists are Mr. S. B. MILLS and Mr. F. BERGNER, (violoncello.) The orchestral numbers will be interpreted by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' full orchestra; they are: BEETHOVEN's C-minor Symphony, (No. 57;) overture to "Melusina," by MENDELSSOHN, and MEYERBEER's third "Faskeltanz." With such a concert the musical season will be nobly inaugurated.

EARTH AND MAN.

Prof. ROHDE will give a *matinée* representation of his celebrated entertainment at Allemania Hall, Sixteenth-street, to-day. The lecture which accompanies these illustrations of the Creation, is filled with instructive and entertaining matter, and the views themselves are masterpieces of skill. There will be no evening representation.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Seventh Assembly District Republican Association.

A meeting of the members of the Seventh Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at the headquarters No. 106 Sixth-avenue, First Vice-President J. H. CLARK in the chair. A lengthy discussion occurred as to the possibility of the success of the Republicans of the district in electing a representative to Congress, in view of the fact that two candidates have been chosen—Messrs. ABRAHAM LENT and THOMAS E. STEWART, and if both gentlemen are run for office the consequent division of votes will insure the victory of the Democracy. The result of the discussion was a motion, offered by Mr. H. W. TWOMLEY, in effect that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the State Central Committee, to request their good offices to secure harmony among the Republicans of the District, and if possible to have but one candidate for Assembly or Congress. The resolution also requested the organizations of the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards to appoint similar committees. The motion was almost unanimously adopted, and Messrs. W. N. TWOMLEY, OWEN W. BRENNAN, A. J. H. DUGANNE, H. E. RUSSEL and EDWARD MITCHELL were appointed a committee to carry out the purposes of the resolutions. Mr. LENT subsequently made a brief address, in which he declared his willingness to cheerfully withdraw from the contest if the interests of the party demanded it. Other addresses were made, after which the meeting was adjourned.

Meeting in the Ninth Assembly District.

A rousing public meeting was held last evening, at the Bleeker Buildings, under the auspices of the Ninth Assembly District Grant, Colfax and Griswold Club. The room was fully occupied by an audience who evidenced a hearty appreciation of the patriotic addresses to which they listened. Mr. HUNTER, President of the Club, supervised the meeting, and Hons. HENRY J. RAYMOND WILLIAM A. DARLING and Prof. B. N. MARTIN were the speakers. These gentlemen discussed the issues of the present campaign, and urged their auditors to support actively the interests of the Republican candidates, Presidential and Gubernatorial. Mr. ISAAC J. OLIVER sang a stirring patriotic piece very effectively, the audience responding in chorus. At a late hour the assemblage dispersed, after giving three lusty cheers for prominent favorites.

Seventeenth Assembly District Boys in Blue.

A meeting of the Boys in Blue of the Seventeenth Assembly District, Lieut. S. MINNES in the chair, was held at the Wigwam in Forty-sixth-street, last evening. Great enthusiasm prevailed and stirring addresses were made by A. W. TENNEY, IRA CHASE, WM. TAYLOR, DAVID B. MELLISH and JAMES CUSHING, Jr. Mr. MELLISH having invited questions on the part of the audience, great interest was elicited by replies to interrogatories put by a Virginia Democrat, and the debate which ensued. Mr. CUSHING's reply to the question why South Carolina was in the Union while Virginia was out in the cold was so burningly conclusive that the Virginian had no more to say. With the singing of a patriotic song the meeting adjourned.

Third Assembly District.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed to prepare for the mass meeting to take place next Thursday evening at the Union Assembly Rooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Elizabeth-street, of which Mr. HOWELL VAIL is the Chairman, met last evening at the new headquarters, Schneider's Hotel, corner of Mott and Broome streets. Arrangements have been perfected for a grand rally next Thursday evening for the indorsement of Hon. HORACE GREELEY for Congressman, and of THOS. MULLIGAN for Assemblyman.

Tenth District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

A mass meeting of this Club was held last evening at No. 385 Bowery, Mr. PATTERSON presiding. The room was filled to overflowing at an early hour. Addresses were made by Messrs. HOXIE, OLIVER and GEORGE F. LANGBEIN. Mr. LANGBEIN made a spirited and patriotic address, and treated the questions now before the people in an able and lucid manner.

Irish Republican Club.

This Club met at No. 23 Third-avenue, last evening, Mr. NUGENT in the chair. Short addresses were made by Mr. NUGENT and others. The Club is in a flourishing condition and promises to turn out some hundreds of voters of the Republican ticket.

Democratic Union County Convention.

This Convention met last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street. Col. JAMES BAGLEY was elected Chairman, and JACOB A. HATZEL and JAMES FOX, Secretaries. The roll was called, and all the delegations were found full, and no seats were contested.

Hon. N. J. WATERBURY, after a speech in which he said the nominations to be made by that Convention were not cut and dried like those of Tammany, but would reflect the honest sentiments of all the delegates, moved that the Convention adjourn to Monday evening next, to give time to deliberate as to nominees, and that a committee of one from each ward, to be selected by each ward delegation, be appointed to report nominees to the Convention on its reassembling next Monday evening.

The motion was carried, and the following named gentlemen were agreed upon by the various ward delegations as members of said Committee: First Ward, Edward Burke; Second Ward, Saml. Morrison; Third Ward, Patrick Kerns; Fourth Ward, Anthony J. Oliver; Fifth Ward, John Y. Savage; Sixth Ward, John F. Donohue; Seventh Ward,

William Doherty; Eighth Ward, Charles Blauvelt; Ninth Ward, Patrick McArdle; Tenth Ward, James G. Brinkman; Eleventh Ward, Edward R. Jackman; Twelfth Ward, John Halloran; Thirteenth Ward, Richard Evans; Fourteenth Ward, James Gibbons; Fifteenth Ward, John McNicoll; Sixteenth Ward, John Ready; Seventeenth Ward, Oliver H. Kingsland; Eighteenth Ward, Peter Woods; Nineteenth Ward, Patrick McGovern; Twentieth Ward, Nelson J. Waterbury; Twenty-first Ward, P. H. McDonough; Twenty-second Ward, Edward Simpson.

The Convention then adjourned.

It is probable that this Committee will report an address, as well as names of nominees.

Radical Republican Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Twenty-second-street organization met last evening at headquarters, and privately conferred on the preliminary arrangements relating to the coming election, but come to no conclusion in relation thereto that will be made public for the present.

Republicans at Plainfield.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held in the Wigwam at Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday evening, when an eloquent and forcible address was delivered by Mr. B. W. Throckmorton.

Serenade to Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.

On Thursday night, immediately after the Bedford Club of the Eleventh Ward had nominated Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., for City Judge, they proceeded in companies, with the excellent band of Third Regiment N. Y. S. M., to Mr. Bedford's residence, on the Fifth-avenue, where they offered a congratulatory serenade, which was happily responded to by the recipient of the compliment.

County Convention—Mr. Anthon Declines His Nomination.

The Constitutional Union County Convention held an adjourned meeting last night at No. 549 Sixth-avenue, John R. Voorhis, Esq., in the chair.

The following letter was received from John H. Anthon, Esq., declining the nomination for Register:

No. 235 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 21, 1868.

Joseph S. Peacock, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Your kind note of this morning is just received, and I hasten to express to your Committee, and to the Constitutional Union Organization my thanks for the compliment involved in your nomination.

I regret extremely that other duties entirely prevent me from accepting the nomination.

I leave this City to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M., and cannot fix the exact time of my return, so that I must beg you to act for me in respectfully and gratefully declining the nomination. Yours very truly,

J. H. ANTHON.

The declination was accepted.

Mr. John L. Noyes also declined the nomination for Supervisor, on the ground that the peculiar situation and relation of political parties are such as to compel him to respectfully deline it.

After some discussion the Convention went into a ballot for Register, which was resulted as follows: Michael Connolly, 55; William J. Decker, 43; J. W. Decker, 3. Mr. Connolly was thereupon declared to be the nominee of the Convention. Considerable discussion followed, and several delegates in forcible terms vented their hostility to Mr. Connolly, and evinced their determination to resign their positions. A motion to reconsider the ballot was unanimously carried. Motions were made to adjourn to next week and to adjourn *sine die*. A motion to postpone action on nominating Register and Supervisor to next Wednesday night was then adopted. After which the Convention adjourned.

Nominations.

The Conservative Republican Convention of the Ninth Assembly District, met again last night, but adjourned without making a nomination. There is a misunderstanding in this district about the division of nominations between the Radical and Conservatives. The latter claims that they were entitled to the nomination for Congress, and stand by their candidate, T. E. Stewart, insisting that Mr. Lent, the nominee of the Radicals, shall withdraw, and they have laid the matter before the State Central Committee for decision. If decided adversely to M. Lent, the Assembly Convention will indorse the Radical nominee for Assembly, J. Solis Ritterband, who was nominated on Tuesday night last. The Convention adjourned to Monday night at 8 o'clock, by which time the decision of the State Central Committee will be known.

The Ninth Congressional Conservative Republican Convention nominated James E. Coulter for Member of Congress.

TAMMANY.

Tammany Assembly Conventions met last night and made the following nominations:

First Assembly District nominated Michael C. Murphy, unanimously.

Second Assembly District nominated Dennis Burns.

Fourth Assembly District nominated John Galvin.

Fifth Assembly District nominated Peter Mitchell.

The delegates from the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, with some delegates from the Eighth Ward, left the hall and organized another meeting, and nominated Christopher Johnson.

Twelfth Assembly District nominated Henry Woltman.

Fourteenth District, Charles H. Whalen.

Eighteenth District, Lawrence D. Kiernan, (renominated.)

The Tammany Convention of the Ninth District last night unanimously nominated Wm. G. Bergen for Assembly. The nomination was tendered to Mr. Bergen in a short speech by Mr. D. T. Williams, and Mr. Bergen modestly accepted it in a few well chosen and patriotic words.

The Tammany Convention of the Eleventh Assembly District last night renominated Peter Trainer by acclamation. He appeared before the Convention and made a brief speech, gracefully accepting the nomination.

Fifteenth District.—Wm. Demarest occupied the chair. Alexander Frear was unanimously nominated by acclamation. A committee waited upon the nominee, who soon made his appearance and accepted the nomination in a few fitting remarks.

The Tammany Assembly Convention of the Nineteenth Assembly District met last night and nominated Josiah Porter.

The Tammany Assembly Convention for the Seventeenth Assembly District met and nominated George W. Plunkett.

The Tammany Assembly Convention of the Twenty-first Assembly District met and renominated Wm. Hitchman.

The Tammany Assembly Convention for the Third Assembly District met and nominated Owen Cavanagh.

The Tammany Assembly Convention of the Sixteenth Assembly District met last night, and nominated James Irving.

The Tammany Assembly Convention for the Sixth Assembly District met and nominated Timothy J. Campbell.

MOZART.

The Mozart Assembly Convention, of the Twenty-first Assembly District, met and nominated John W. Bennett. For Twentieth District, Daniel B. Northrup.

The Constitutional Union Assembly Convention nominated for Twentieth District, Daniel B. Northrup.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

The Continental and Northampton Collision in the Sound—The Latter Sunk in Twenty Feet of Water—Three Persons Injured.

Early yesterday morning the steamboat *Continental* and the propeller *Northampton*, both running between this City and New-Haven, came into sudden collision in Long Island Sound, near the mouth of New-Haven Harbor. The latter vessel sank almost immediately, but not until all the passengers had been moved in safety to the *Continental*, which was only slightly injured. An eye-witness Mr. James L. Amsden, of Westfield, Mass., furnishes a comprehensive version of the disaster. He was a passenger on board the *Continental*, which departed from New-Haven at 11 P. M. Two hours later, when some five miles out of the harbor, the *Northampton*, of the opposition line, was discovered coming up the Sound. At first it was uncertain to the pilot of the *Continental* whether she was a steam or sailing vessel; she carried no head or stern lights as far as could be ascertained, consequently it was supposed that she belonged to the latter. Both vessels were on a direct course, the *Northampton* being on the starboard side. Two whistles were promptly sounded on the *Continental*, signifying that she would continue to the left; these were shortly followed by a single whistle from the *Manhattan*, which announced that she would cross to the right. It is said that the pilot of the latter did this because he misunderstood the signal of the *Continental*, supposing that only one whistle was blown instead of two. This construction of his action has not been verified, however. The new course taken by the propeller brought her obliquely across the bows of the *Continental*, in a perilous position, which the pilot of the latter vessel endeavored to extricate himself from, without avail. He signalled to the engineer to reverse the engines, but before the paddle wheels had hardly made one backward stroke, the collision had transpired. The bow of the *Continental* struck the *Northampton* on the starboard side, passing clear through the staterooms to the apartments on the port side, and then becoming wedged, thus severing the *Manhattan* nearly in twain. The liveliest consternation ensued. Sleeping passengers, men, women, and children, found themselves nearly disturbed from their tranquility by the terrific shock, and frantically hastened on deck in their night apparel, with bewildering conjectures and piercing screams. Added to the turmoil and confusion was the shrill noise of escaping steam, which quickly filled the hold and stateroom. It proceeded from the steam-pipe on the *Manhattan* which was severed in the collision. Fortunately the catastrophe, so far as life is concerned, proved to be less serious than was supposed during the excitement immediately after the collision. The officers, crew and passengers of the *Continental* gave their prompt and energetic attention to those on the ill-fated propeller, who were taken on board the former vessel, which was then extricated from its vice-like hold with the *Manhattan*.

Scarcely ten minutes elapsed thereafter before the valuable propeller and her large cargo of freight sunk out of sight. Only three of those who were on board of her were found to have been injured. These were Mr. Black, the engineer, a fireman and one Jameson, a colored waiter—all of whom were scalded by the dense steam. The engineer is the most severe sufferer, and is not expected to survive. Those rescued by the *Continental* were carried to New-Haven, after which the steamboat continued on her way to this City. Among the narrow escapes was that of Miss Carrie E. Brown, of this City, who was a passenger on the *Northampton*. She was lying asleep in her state-room when the collision occurred, and was imprisoned there for some time by the destructive bow of the *Continental*, which partially smashed her room. Her fright, and the loss of the jewelry and clothing which she possessed, was forgotten in her joy upon being released from her peculiar and dangerous position. She was but slightly injured, having received but a few abrasions from the splintered timbers. The *Northampton* belonged to the New-Haven Transportation Company, and was purchased for $75,000. She is said not to be insured. Capt. Stannard was her commander. A wrecking vessel was dispatched yesterday to the scene of the disaster with a view to recovering the *Northampton*. Capt. Bowns has charge of the *Continental*. Exactly who is to blame for the collision does not appear, but it is believed that it was caused in consequence of a misapprehension of the signals. The matter will probably be investigated, and the responsibility placed where it belongs.

Music at Central Park.—The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine there will be music on the Mall, to-day, commencing at 3 o'clock. The following is the programme:

PART I.
Proem March.
1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo" ... Auber
2. Cricket Polka ... Jullien
3. Collocation, "Home Thoughts" ... Dodworth

PART II.
4. Coronation March, "L'Profita" ... Meyerbeer
5. Selections from "Les Vespers Siciliennes" ... Verdi
6. Claribel Waltz ... Coote
7. Overture, "Semiramede" ... Rossini

PART III.
8. "Ma Premier Femme, &c."—Barbe Bleue, ... Offenbach
9. Song, "Last Greeting" ... Schubert
10. March, "Chanson les Militaire"—Grand Duchess ... Offenbach
11. Galop Pavilion ... Dodworth

Finale, "Union."

Morning Star Sunday School.—The Morning Star Sunday School, at Pike's Opera House, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, will be addressed to-morrow by Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. R. J. W. Buckland, and other prominent speakers.

Nominations for Congress.

The Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District of Massachusetts, have nominated Levi Harward, of Gardner, for Congress, and J. Otis Hale, of Hubbardston, as Presidential Elector.

Both parties in Massachusetts have now completed their nominations for Congress, and they are as follows. Those marked with an asterisk being members of the present Congress:

Republican.	Democratic.
1. James Buffington.	1. Philander Cobb.
2. *Oakes Ames.	2. Edwin C. Bailey.
3. *Ginery Twitchell.	3. Edward Avery.
4. *Samuel Hooper.	4. Peter Harvey.
5. *Benjamin F. Butler.	5. Otis P. Lord.
6. Rich. H. Dana, Jr., (Ind.)	6. Frederick O. Prince.
6. *Nathaniel P. Banks.	7. Leverett Saltonstall.
7. *George S. Boutwell.	8. Henry H. Stevens.
8. George F. Hoar.	9. Levi Hayward.
9. *Wm. B. Washburn.	10. Abijah W. Chapin.
10. *Henry L. Dawes.	

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The Best, Cheapest and Most Widely-Circulated Sunday Newspaper in the Country.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OF TO-MORROW, Oct. 25, will contain, in addition to the usual amount and variety of GENERAL NEWS, as much original and selected reading matter as would fill the pages of one of our largest magazines. The following partial table of contents will serve to indicate its variety and excellence:

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Lost in the Scrub—An interesting story of adventure with the savages in the wilds of Australia.

London Clubs—Sketches of some of the most celebrated literary and political associations of the British metropolis.

Literary Fools.—Brief and piquant sketches of celebrated insane men of letters.

Pedestrian Feats.—Anecdotes of remarkable runners and walkers.

French Players and Play-houses.—Parisian places of amusements.

Several columns of short, interesting extracts from the latest English and American Magazines.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from the South and West, and from various European Capitals.

THEATRICAL.

Notes of the Drama at Home and Abroad, with the latest gossip about the stage and plays and players.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Reviews of New Books, and the latest literary intelligence of Europe and America.

EDITORIALS

On the topics of the day, embracing political events at Home and Abroad, social, literary and scientific subjects.

Besides the usual variety of miscellaneous articles on matters of general interest.

The large circulation of the Sunday Edition of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES in this City and vicinity, renders it one of the best ADVERTISING MEDIUMS that business men could select. It circulates among a large and intelligent class of readers, whom it is for the interest of every business man to reach. Advertisements for the SUNDAY EDITION should be sent in as early as possible Saturday Evening, in order to secure the proper classification.

Not One in Nine Years.

"I owned the first one of your machines which was brought to Charleston (in 1859.) It has been used with great satisfaction, up to the present time; and owing to the simple machinery, and the single thread, it is far preferable to the lock-stitch. Is there any method of sharpening the needles when they become blunt? *I have never broken a needle in the nine years use of my Willcox & Gibbs Machine.* But I find that the point becomes blunt after long use. An early reply will oblige Mrs. S. C. Turner, Charleston, S. C., Aug. 20, 1868."—*Church Union.*

H. T. Helmbold

Was induced to advertise his remedies from his confidence in their merits. If any are induced to follow his example without this important basis, they can have ample opportunity of testing the intelligence of the community.—*Advertisement.*

Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., and Messrs. J. Viennot & Co., world-wide known advertising houses, and the firm of Messrs. Jno. F. Henry & Co., successors to Demas Barnes & Co., the most extensive dealers in medicines in the United States, will vouch for the correctness of the statement of H. T. Helmbold, to wit: that unless the Fluid Extract Buchu had given satisfaction to from three to four-fifths of the consumers, he could not possibly have made it a success, no matter how great the energy or amount of money expended.—*Advertisement.*

From Harper's Bazar Fashion Article.

The patent Pantaloon Drawers, of linen, muslin, and flannel, are made in the neatest manner possible. They are gored in an original way at the waist and ankle, that makes them conform to the figure, and fit perfectly. The Shield Undershirt, of Canton flannel, is comfortable for delicate persons, as it has a double front, which serves as a protection to the chest.

These garments are sold by INGERSOL & GLENNY, No. 695 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

"If men or women could but find the fabled fountain which is said to restore health and strength, and beauty, with what eagerness they would rush to drink its waters." It is found in the S. T.—1860—X. The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without a precedent in the history of the world. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this.

Magnolia Water.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

The Peabody gold medal, recently completed by Messrs. Starr & Marcus, No. 22 John-st., under direction of the State Department, with a copy of the resolutions passed by Congress, will be on exhibition to the public until Monday, after which it will be shipped to its destination.—*Advertisement.*

Since H. T. Helmbold

Has embarked in the business of manufacturing Fluid Extracts, the merit and success of his articles have been so great that there has been upward of fifty competitors in the field, many of whom were men of means, and they have followed him in his advertising course not only in the United States, but also in South America, Mexico and the West Indies, with what result I would respectfully refer to the firm of Jno. F. Henry & Co., successors to Demas Barnes & Co., the most extensive dealers in medicines in the United States, and to dealers and druggists everywhere, in the advertising business to the wide-world known house of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row; also to J. Viennot & Co., No. 123 Nassau-st., advertising agents for South America, Mexico and the West Indies. These firms will state that merit is essential to success.—*Advertisement.*

We pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentery, and diarrhœa, and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sterling Silver-Ware AND FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., having the largest manufactory of SOLID SILVER-WARE IN THE WORLD, with the most improved machinery, and employing the most skilled labor, are enabled to offer an unequaled variety of new and beautiful designs in DINNER SERVICES, TEA SERVICES, and every article specially adapted for HOLIDAY and BRIDAL GIFTS.

They offer also their well-known and unrivaled Nickel Silver Electro-Plated Ware, in which they have introduced new patterns of rare elegance. The Solid Silver is guaranteed to be of sterling purity by United States Mint assay. The Electro-Plate is guaranteed to be superior to the finest Sheffield Ware.

Orders received from the Trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark for Silver. GORHAM MFG CO Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Home Again.

Doubtless our citizens will be pleased to learn that Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, has closed his Boston office, and will resume his practice on Monday, 26th, at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., where he can be consulted for falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching and sore heads, and all eruptive or other diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair.

The Doctor permanently removes moles and wens without cutting, pain or scars; also cures camedones, (black worms or grubs,) moth patches, freckles, unnatural red noses, pimply faces, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly desquamations upon the face or other parts of the body.

No charge for consultation. Send for Interrogatory Circular.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

AND CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, are articles that have fairly earned the great popularity they enjoy. The first-mentioned gives the hair a beautiful black or brown color, and can be used without injury, while the latter gives it a glossy, luxuriant appearance, and keeps it and the scalp in splendid condition. Depot No. 6 Astor House; Manufactory, 68 Maiden-lane.

Chickering's, Waters', and other first-class new Pianos for rent, and rent applied on purchases. For sale on monthly installments, or at low prices for cash. New Organs and Melodeons of various makes on same terms, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.—Now is the time to clear the complexion for the Winter, from those disagreeable discolorations, by using Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Call and see an Entirely new Method of hanging Window Shades. TERHUNE & BRETT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company have removed to their New Store, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

Anderson—Dennler.—At Lyons, on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D. D., Humphrey S. Anderson, of Brooklyn, to Katharine Anna, only daughter of Rev. Philip H. Dennler, late of Lyons, deceased.

Bergen—Pool.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles H. Pool and Rev. Dr. Manning, Jacob De Hart Bergen to Sarah E., youngest daughter of George Pool, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

Brinckerhoff—White.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, at Albany, N. Y., by Rev. James M. Ludlow, Charles C. Brinckerhoff, of this City, to Isabella, only daughter of the late Andrew White, of the former place.

Gedney—Haight.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Gray, William H. Gedney, of White Plains, to M. Louisa Haight, daughter of Mr. Elisha Haight, of Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Hazlewood—Case.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Dr. Childs, Arthur Hazlewood, M. D., of Memphis, Tenn., to Marilla, daughter of C. N. Case, Esq., of Norwalk.

Tribit—Ottignon.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. R. G. Quennell, Seaman L. Tribit to Charlotte O., youngest daughter of Charles F. Ottignon, all of this City. No cards.

☞ Chicago and California papers please copy.

Waterbury—McCoon.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., Albert G. Waterbury, Jr., to Annie A., daughter of Cornelius McCoon, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

Archer.—On Friday, Oct. 23, Charles, infant son of James B. and M. Louise Archer.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 152d-st., Carmansville, on Sunday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Bryan.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, William Joshua, only son of John and Elizabeth Bryan, aged 9 years, 3 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 20 Dey-st., New-York City, on Sunday, Oct. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Cooper.—Accidentally killed by railroad at Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 19, William Bayard Cooper, youngest son of Edward Cooper, in the 16th year of his age.

Campbell.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the residence of her son, W. W. Backus, Vashti W. Campbell, in the 85th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 264 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Utica, Ithaca and Binghamton papers please copy.

Haring.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, Caroline E., wife of the late James D. Haring, and daughter of Geo. A. Phelps.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her father, No. 209 West 14th-st., at 9½ o'clock on Saturday, the 24th inst. The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment, by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train leaving at 11½ o'clock.

Merle.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, at his country residence, Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, Marc Guillaume Merle D'Aubigne, aged 79 years.

The members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and his friends generally, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 175 Court-st., opposite Harrison, Brooklyn, on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M.

Morrell.—On Friday, Oct. 23, David Brownell Morrell, of Yorkville, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, Oct. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Newton.—Very suddenly, at his home, on Friday, Oct. 23, Frederick Wm., eldest son of T. W. Newton, Esq., of South Orange, N. J., in the 20th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Rankin.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 23, Eliza Sabring, wife of John Rankin, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock, at No. 350 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

Smart.—Mrs. Emeline Smart, aged 33 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The funeral sermon will be at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, at her late residence, No. 236 East 40th-st., near 2d-av. Her remains will be taken to North Castle for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Schoonmaker.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Oct. 23, Augustus R., infant son of Henry and Maggie Schoonmaker, aged 3 months and 25 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Thompson.—On Friday, Oct. 23, Joseph Thompson, Esq., in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Wm. H. Thompson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 466 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Underwood.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 23, Sarah H., wife of Geo. W. Underwood, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Obadiah Banks, No. 322 Sackett-st., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, (OF NEW-YORK CITY,)

having secured all its legal rights as guaranteed by its charter, are now prepared to offer for sale their SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS,

payable in FIFTEEN YEARS. The sale of these bonds is authorized to meet the construction requirements of the road. Only

$600,000

in bonds are authorized to be sold. Of these $300,000 have been taken by STOCKHOLDERS and others, leaving

$300,000

in bonds, which are at present offered to the public at the low rate of

EIGHTY-FIVE PER CENT.

It is intended to have these securities equal to any in the City of New-York. They will have a metallic basis greater than any railway bonds ever offered. They will be a

FIRST LIEN

on the Railway and its equipment from the Battery to the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 30th-st., comprising one thousand or more tons of iron to each mile of railway. They have a priority to capital stock, and can be converted into

STOCK AT PAR,

at the option of the holder, after five years, or during 1873, of which notice will then be given.

ONE-HALF MILE OF THE RAILWAY

is already constructed and has been

PRACTICALLY TESTED,

so that the success of the plans adopted by the Company is fully assured.

The franchises granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York are complete and permanent. The chartered rights have been declared valid and binding by the courts.

This Company has the right of extending the Railway the entire length of Manhattan Island, and is preparing to do so at an early day.

The Capital Stock has been increased to

$500,000,

and is now being issued to those having paid for the same in cash at par.

This railway cannot be affected by fire or flood, and will not need renewals or repairs during the continuance of this security, because it is built on foundations of solid masonry, with a massive wrought-iron superstructure.

This method of rapid transit between the extremities of Manhattan Island has become

A PUBLIC NECESSITY,

and is loudly demanded by the popular voice. The income from this road will be as stable as the business of this city, and must grow with its growth.

To those desiring an investment COMBINING PROFIT WITH SECURITY, these bonds are confidently recommended.

The Directors are well-known citizens, whose names are a guarantee of the *bona fide* character and standing of the enterprise.

GEORGE S. COE, Esq., President of the American Exchange National Bank, and JAMES H. BENEDICT, Esq., of Lockwood & Co., Bankers, are the Trustees of the Bondholders.

Full information, with copies of the Charter and Laws and Mortgage Deed of Trust herein referred to, can be had on application to

LOCKWOOD & CO., Bankers,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Sole Agents for Sale of these Bonds.

MELANCHOLY A DISEASE—THE REMEDY.

The word melancholy, signifying "black bile," truly characterizes the mental disorder which bears that name, showing that it is, in reality, a bodily disease. When the bile is vitiated, great depression of spirits and many other distressing effects must follow. The good or bad quantity of the bile depends on the action of the liver. The offices of that organ are to secrete the bile and to strain the blood. When these duties are imperfectly performed, the unhealthy bile is often carried into the circulation, producing jaundice, drowsiness, headache, nausea, hypochondria, mental depression, and sometimes madness. Physicians generally suppose, or pretend, that a diseased liver cannot be cured without calomel; but that dubious remedy often proves worse than the disease itself. Dr. SCHENCK'S Mandrake Pills, which act immediately on the liver, are preferable to calomel on every account, as they have all the virtues attributed to that article, and being purely vegetable, they never subject the patient to any alarming or disagreeable consequences. These pills are an effectual cure for melancholy, and all other diseases originating in a diseased liver.

Dr. SCHENCK is professionally at his principal office, Philadelphia, every SATURDAY, where all letters of advice must be addressed.

He will also be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours, at each city, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his Rooms.

Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE A WORKING MODEL OF THE CELEBRATED MACHINE INVENTED BY CYRUS CHAMBERS, JR., ESQ., FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS, WHICH IS NOW WORKING SUCCESSFULLY IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO, AND WILL SOON BE IN OPERATION AT FISHKILL, ON THE NORTH RIVER.

IT MAY BE SEEN EACH DAY AT NO. 42 DEY-ST., AND WILL BE IN OPERATION EACH DAY FROM 10 TO 12 O'CLOCK, AND FROM 1 TO 4.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU, OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

ALSO,

FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

NEW MEDICAL WORK.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh successfully treated by medicated inhalations.

By H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D.

Octavo volume, 236 pages, colored lithographs and engravings. For sale by WM. WOOD & CO., New-York; LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Philadelphia. Price $3; sent free on receipt of price.

"We regard the work of Dr. Dillenback one of the most valuable contributions to medical science recently issued from the Press. And from the high and well-earned reputation of the author, we bespeak for it an extensive circulation."—*Boston Journal.*

As a preventive to those who have weak lungs, and are hereditarily predisposed to consumption, the chapter on "Respiratory Exercise" alone is well worth the price of the book.

Dr. DILLENBACK can be consulted at his New-York Office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st., on Thursday and Friday of every week.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXCITEMENT CONTINUES!
PIERCE EGAN'S GRAND ROMANCE.

If the merit of a story is to be measured by its popularity, the new serial entitled

THE BLUE-EYED WITCH;
OR,
NOT A FRIEND IN THE WORLD,
BY
PIERCE EGAN,

Author of "Imogen," "Love Me Leave Me Not," "The Fair Lilies," "Eve and Angel of Innocence," &c., &c., may be set down as the best work of fiction ever published in an American newspaper, for the furor it has created in the romance-reading world is entirely unprecedented. The

SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW,

(for which thousands who were disappointed on Sunday last will be on the qui vive,) will contain the THIRD INSTALLMENT of this extraordinary production, to which will be prefixed, for the benefit of all who were unable to obtain copies of the paper on the 11th and 18th instant, A FULL SYNOPSIS of the chapters already published. Another effort will be made to supply the increased demand for the PEOPLE'S SUNDAY NEWSPAPER which the advent of the new serial has occasioned by the issue of an edition still larger than the one which was exhausted in a few hours on Sunday last; but as the labors of a lightning press which throws off TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES PER HOUR have so far proved inadequate to meet the requirements of the public, no positive promise can be given that even to-morrow's issue will suffice for that purpose.

The abstract of the published chapters will, however, be continued from week to week, so that at whatever point the reader may make the acquaintance of the dramatis personæ he will find a clear and comprehensive retrospective review of their previous sayings and doings prefixed to the installment.

The close of the sixth chapter left Sybil Havering on her knees in a paroxysm of jealous fury, vowing to pursue Rowland Ardsley and his bride with unsparing, merciless vengeance, and never abandon the prosecution of her object until she had utterly wrecked the happiness of both, and had driven them step by step to hopeless despair and death. The fiendish means by which she proposes to fulfill her oath are partially developed in the chapters to appear to-morrow. With the assistance of her maid Hardy she begins to lay and execute her plans, which are of a character so heinous that they appal even that not over-scrupulous intriguante. But the strong mind of the Blue-eyed Demon bears down all opposition, and her accomplice finally consents to do her bidding. With the single exception of the "devil in an angel's form," who lures a Father of the Church to perdition in Lewis' novel, "The Monk," Sybil Havering is probably the most terrible specimen of a cruel and relentless woman ever described in print. Lucrezia Borgia, the wickedest wanton of a licentious age and who might be supposed to have sounded all the depths of infamy, was not as subtle, persistent and remorseless. She comes honestly by her evil qualities both on the father's and mother's side, for the character of Sir Wilfred Havering is a shade less estimable than that of Sir Giles Overreach in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and the "Blue-eyed Witch, her mother, is by no means the sort of lady that a man who wished to die a natural death would care to provoke. Probably when the story has been brought to a conclusion, it will be seized upon by the playwrights, for it certainly contains as fine materials for a grand melo-drama as any romance of modern times.

In the meantime it is creating an immense sensation among the readers of the SUNDAY MERCURY, and the advertising public are availing themselves of the new impulse it has given to the vast circulation of that paper by sending in their favors en masse. On Sunday last the

SUNDAY ORGAN OF THE MILLION

contained no less than

TWENTY-FIVE COLUMNS
OF
ADVERTISING MATTER,

printed in condensed type. With a single exception among the dailies, the cash receipts for advertisements printed in each issue of THE SUNDAY MERCURY exceed those of any newspaper published in the United States.

BUSINESS MEN

understand the value of a medium that reaches all classes of the community in every section of the Union. They have had enough, and something too much, of

PAUPER SHEETS

that give no appreciable quid pro quo for the money invested in their unread columns. They are aware that THE SUNDAY MERCURY gives their announcements

FOUR TIMES THE PUBLICITY

afforded by all the other (so-called) Sunday newspapers combined. Advertising has of late years become a science, and the days when merchants and others could be cajoled by the false statements of the drummers of obscure prints have passed, never to return. When it is asserted that the SUNDAY MERCURY has a larger circulation than any daily paper in the country the statement can be tested by the records of the Internal Revenue Department, where it is easy to make comparisons and arrive at the truth. This is a sad state of things for the whiffling Sunday sheets that do not print half as many hundreds as the

MERCURY PRINTS THOUSANDS.

Their game of brag is blocked, and the runners who puff them know by the smile of incredulity with which the advertising world receives their statements, that they are not believed.

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GREAT POPULAR NEWSPAPER,

and that is by zealous, unremitting attention, backed by brains, tact and capital. These mottoes, well applied, have rendered the SUNDAY MERCURY what it now is—a public necessity, a reflex of the times, that no man can do without, and that no woman fails to read. The latest news from every point of the electro-magnetic circle that belts the globe, the final dispatch that supplements all the other dispatches printed on Sunday morning,

APPEARS IN THE SUNDAY MERCURY ALONE.

The reportorial bureau of the establishment is not closed until within half an hour of dawn on the day of rest, and the exclusive intelligence which it gives to the world on that day is measured not by paragraphs but by columns. Such are the foundations of its success, and until the thirst for the latest, the truest and the fullest intelligence on all subjects of interest dies out in the breasts of the people, it will continue to be, what it is now,

THEIR SUNDAY ORACLE.

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A public meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Congressional District (Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards) to indorse the nomination of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN FOR CONGRESS, will be held at Military Hall, (Tenth Ward,) No. 193 Bowery, on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock.

Prominent speakers will be present.

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UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.
For Assembly,
Seventh Assembly District,
JAMES A. RICHMOND.
J. F. J. GUNNING, Secretary.
Geo. E. Hill, Chairman.

CENTRAL GRISWOLD AND CORNELL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, 23d-st. and Broadway. Every member of the Committee is requested to be present, for the transaction of business of great importance. WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Chairman.

A. H. Keech, J. J. O'Brien, } Secretaries.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT-GRISWOLD CLUB will be held at their rooms, No. 311 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Mr. JOSEPH W. HOWE and the Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will address the meeting. SALEM T. RUSEL, President. C. S. MITCHELL, J. F. J. GUNNING, Secretaries.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.
REPUBLICAN UNION STATE COMMITTEE.
Headquarters Room 18, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman.
JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

Watertown—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
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Brooklyn Academy of Music—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew; Hon. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky; Hon. Robt. C. Schenck, of Ohio.
Moriah—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Hornellsville—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton; Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
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Walworth—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
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Ogdensburg—Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Schenectady—Gen. James B. McKean.
Cherry Valley—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Hicksville—F. Devrigne, Esq. L. Bradford Prince.
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South Peterborough, Evening—Col. F. Montgomery.
Whitney's Point—Hon. George L. Maynard. Hon. J. B. Belford, of Indiana.
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Warwick—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
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Johnstown—Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio; Hon James M. Thayer, of Nebraska.
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Livingston—Hon. F. Silvester.
Campbell—Major James M. McNair.
Union Springs—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
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Burnt Hills—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
Elmira—Gen. Neal Dow, Col. E. B. Lansing.
Armok—Major James Haggerty, Rev. J. H. Shepard.
Saugerties—Gen. T. B. Gates.

MONDAY, OCT. 26.

Monroe—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
Millerton—Hon. Charles L. Beale.
Brooklyn, E. D.—Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. Samuel Booth.
Flatbush—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Fairfield—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Alexander—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Saratoga Springs—Hon Patrick Corbett.
Brooklyn, over Post Office—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq., Van Buren Denslow, Esq.
Olean—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Lieut.-Gov. J. C. Lee, of Ohio.
Glen Cove—Col. T. B. Thorpe, Col. J. J. O'Connor, L. Bradford Prince.
Pike—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Albany—Major James Haggerty, Hon. B. L. Lynch, of Louisiana.
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Sing Sing—Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio; Charles Lee Armour, Gen. H. E. Tremaine.
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Carlisle, Evening—James Kilbourn.
Brooklyn, 15th Ward—Gen. Jas. L. Kiernan.
Fordham—Gen. D. F. Burke, D. R. Lyddy, Esq.
Frankfort—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Ludlowville—Hon J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch, Esq.
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Corain—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
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Purdy's Station, Evening—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
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Rome—Gen. J. B. McKean.
Owego—Gen. John Cochrane.
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Bath—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Lansingburgh—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Fairfield—J. B. Jenkins, Esq.
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TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

Highland Falls—S. W. Fullerton, Esq.
Glenham—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
Amenia—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Yorkville—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Salisbury Corners—Jas. B. Jenkins.
Avoca, P. M.—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Chatham Four Corners—Hon. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio; Gen. J. L. Kiernan, Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Earlville—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Dunkirk—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Irvington—Major James Haggerty.
Keeseville—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Catskill—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Nyack—Hon. James A. Briggs.
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Hindsville—Col. F. Montgomery, James Kilbourn, Esq.
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Middleton—Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine; Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine; Hon. A. K. McClure.
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Cuba—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
West Stephentown—Hon. E. D. Culver.
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Ohio—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Farmersville—A. M. Burrill, Esq.
North Bridgewater—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Comac—George F. Carman, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.

Brooklyn—Gen. John L. Swift, Massachusetts.
Carmel, P. M.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia; A. W. Lenny, Esq.; Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Brooklyn, 20th Ward—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
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Morrisville—Hon. Butler G. Noble, Major A. M. Hancock, Maryland.
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Cohocton—Gen. B. F. Bruce, Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Rye—Major James Haggerty.
Movers—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Jefferson Valley—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Norwich—Hon. James A. Garfield, Gen. Daniel Ullman.
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Newport—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Camden—Gen. Thomas M. Hite, Missouri.
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Fulton—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
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Tremont—Hon. James A. Briggs, Hon. Julius Schutre, Texas.
New-York—Ebbit Hull, Attorney-General, W. M. Coleman, of North Carolina.
Salisbury Corners—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
New-York, corner Elizabeth and Grand streets—Hon. E. Delafield Smith.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

Dobbs' Ferry—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
DeRuyter—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Poughkeepsie—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford, Gen. J. L. Kilpatrick, Gen. W. H. Gibson.
Newburg, Evening—Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio.
Wayland—Dr. F. Schuetz.
Canandaigua—Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Pleasonton, Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Whitehall—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Brooklyn, corner 9th-st and 5th-av.—Hon. L. H. Chandle, of Virginia.
Brooklyn, 22d Ward, corner Congress-st. and 5th-av.—Rev. Matthew H. Smith.
West Fulton—Col. F. Montgomery.
Brooklyn, Latimer Hall—Hon. Jas. J. Briggs.
Enfield Centre—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch.
Spencertown—Hon. Francis Silvester.
Peekskill—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Rome—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Sherburne—Gen. James A. Garfield.
Brooklyn, 15th Ward, corner Leonard and Grand sts.—Judge D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut, H. P. Crozier.
Deer Park—A. T. Foss, Esq.
Buffalo—Gen. Robert C. Schenck.
New-York Cooper Institute—Hon. James G. Blaine.
New-Salem—J. W. Finney, of Michigan.
Corning—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Syracuse—Col. J. J. O'Connor.
Richmond, C. H.—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Brooklyn, Nineteenth Ward—Ethan Allen, Esq.
Dannoe—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Barnes Corners—Hon. John O'Donnell, E. W. Mason, Esq.
Belmont—Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Canaan Four Corners—Chas. N. Emerson, of Massachusetts.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

New-York, Continental Hall—Hon. Jas Wadsworth, Hon. John Cochrane.
Lima—Rev. B. I. Ives, Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Ohio.
Hoosick—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Oneida—Col. Wm. Brown, Kentucky, Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Yonkers—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Buffalo—Col. J. J. O'Connor.
Copake, P. M.—Major James Haggerty, Gen. T. M. Hite.
West Troy—Hon. John C. Caldwell.
Port Washington—L. Bradford Prince.
Canarsie—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
North Blenheim, P. M.—Break Abeen, Col. F. Montgomery.
Kerhonksen—Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Groton—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch, Esq.
Ghent Station—Hon. F. Silvester.
Bedford—Hon. E. D. Culver.
New-York, No. 335 Bowery—Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut.
Little Neck—H. P. Crozier.
Yaphank—A. T. Foss.
Rhinebeck—Attorney-General W. M. Coleman.
Belfast—Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Germantown—Chas. N. Emerson, of Massachusetts.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 23, 1868.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '67	110½	100 N. Y. Cen....s30	128
65,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67	110⅞	400 do	128⅛
65,000 do....c	110¾	800 do	128¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, P. R. Is	99⅞	300 do....b30	128⅜
2,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	96½	600 do....b30	129
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	70½	500 do	128⅜
10,000 do	70	900 do....b30	128⅞
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	70⅜	100 Hudson River	136½
15,000 do	70½	300 do	136⅜
35,000 do....bet. call	70¼	2,000 Reading	98¾
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s	68	50 do	99
20,000 do....bet. call	68	200 do....b30	99⅛
15,000 N. C. St. 6s new	67½	200 do....bet. call	98⅞
10,000 do....bet. call	67½	100 Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅞
28,000 do....2d call	67¼	45 do	88⅛
5,000 Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is	91¾	100 do	87⅞
5,000 Missouri St. 6s, bet. call		1,000 Clev. & Pitts....s60	88⅞
		800 do	88⅛
		50 do	88½
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95	400 do....b10	88⅞
1,000 Harlem 1st M.	103	600 do....b10	88⅞
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds	97¾	100 Chi. & N. W.	91⅜
		5 do	91⅛
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	81½	150 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92⅛
5,000 M. & S. P. 8s, 1st	103	200 do	92¾
1,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st	90	5 do	92⅛
10 Hanover Bank	116	200 do....b10	93
21 Met. Bank	142	1,000 Clev. & Tol.	104⅛
100 Fourth Nat. Bank	106	800 Chi. & R. I.	107
5 Ninth Nat. Bank	112	400 do....b30	107⅝
100 Canton Co.	50	100 do....b30	107⅞
10 Del. & Huds. Can.	130	200 Lake Shore	100
200 West. U. T.	36⅛	50 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	104⅛
300 Quick. M. Co.	24½	100 Tol., W. & W.	64⅛
100 do....b60	25	200 do	64⅛
100 P. M. St. Co.	128	100 T., W. & W. Pf.	78
300 Adams Ex.	51	100 N. J. Cen.	121
400 do	50⅜	50 do	120¾
400 Wells-Fargo Ex.	30⅜	250 P., Ft. W. & C.	115⅛
200 do	30⅛	14 do	115
12 do....bet. call	29⅞	100 Chi. & Alton	155
		63 Chi. & Alton. Pf.	15[illegible]
200 Erie	47⅛	300 Ohio & Miss.	31⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$1,250 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62....small	112¾	100 Pacific Mail	127⅝
2,000 do....c	113⅛	300 do	127⅛
20,000 do	113⅛	300 Adams Ex.	50½
25,000 5-20, C., '64	111½	50 do	50⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅛	300 Wells-Fargo Ex.	30⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, R., '62	106⅛	100 U. S. Ex.	48⅛
24,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅛	100 Merch. U. Ex.	23
11,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '65	111⅛	100 N. Y. Central	128⅛
72,000 5-20 C., '65, new	110⅞	400 Erie	47
75,000 5-20 C., '67	110⅞	100 Erie Pf.	70
10,000 do	110⅞	200 Hudson R.	137
10,000 Va. St. 6s, ex-c. bet. call	56⅛	300 do	138
45,000 T. St. 6s, new	70½	200 do	138⅛
5,000 N. Car. State 6s, new	67⅛	200 Reading	98⅛
		100 do	98⅜
		500 Mich. So. & N. I.	87¾
		400 Clev. & Pitts.	88⅛
		50 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	93
		100 do	92⅞
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	91	200 Cleve. & Tol.	104⅛
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex-c	71	50 Chi. & R. I.	107⅞
10,000 do....bet. call	70¾	400 do	107⅞
4,000 Erie 3d M.	94¼	700 do	107¼
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	76½	50 Mil. & St. P. bet. call	106
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	89	100 do	105
10,000 Ohio & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds	98	600 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	105
		100 do....b60	106
100 Canton Co.	49⅝	100 T., W. & W.	64⅛
100 do....b30	50½	800 P., Ft. W. & C.	115¾
200 do	50	200 Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
200 West. U. T.	36½	100 do	31½
100 Mar. Min. Co.	7	500 do	31⅝
100 Mariposa Pf.	23¾		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$60,000 T. St. 6s, new	70	300 Pacific Mail	128¾
500 Wells-Fargo Ex.	30⅝	100 Canton Co.	50⅜
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	48⅞	100 T., W. & W.	64
100 Quick. Min. Co. s30	24¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	105
100 Mariposa Pf.	23¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	115⅜
200 do	24	400 do....b30	116
100 West. U. Tel.	36⅝	500 do	115⅜
9 do	36⅝	200 do....c	115⅜
100 do....c	36⅝	100 Ohio & Miss....b10	31½
200 N. Y. Cen.	128⅜	200 do	31⅜
1,200 do	128	500 Mich. So. & N. I.	87¾
500 do	127⅞	1,100 do	87¾
200 do....c	127⅞	300 do....c	87⅝
100 do....b10	128⅛	200 do....b3	87⅝
200 do....c	127⅞	1,500 Cleve. & Pitts.	88⅞
200 do....c	128	800 do	88⅞
200 Erie	47¼	400 do....b3	88½
600 do	47¼	400 Clev. & Tol.	104⅞
800 do....c	47⅜	300 Chi., R. I. & P....c	106⅞
2,200 do	47¼	1,100 do	107
300 Hudson	136⅛	500 do....c	107
200 do....s30	136	300 Chi. & N. W....c	91⅞
300 Reading	98⅝	900 do	91⅞
2,800 do	98⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b10	93
400 do....c	98⅝	600 do	92¾
1,000 do....s30	98⅝	400 do	92⅝
400 do....b3	98½	1,100 do	92½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	70	100 Mil. & St. P.	103⅜
10,000 N. Car. 6s....new	68½	200 do	103⅞
400 Adams Ex.	50⅝	200 do	104
100 do	50⅝	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	115⅝
400 Mer. U. Ex.	23	100 do	115⅝
100 Mariposa Pref....b3	24½	100 do....c	115⅝
100 do	24	100 Ohio & Miss....b10	31½
200 Pac. Mail....b10	127⅞	100 do	31⅜
300 do	127⅝	1,100 Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅝
100 do....c	127⅝	300 do	87⅝
100 West. U. T.	36⅝	300 do....b3	87⅝
100 N. Y. Cen....b10	128	200 Clev. & Pitts.	88⅝
500 do	127⅞	400 do	88⅝
100 do....baw	128	800 Cleve. & Tol.	104¾
300 do....b3	128	200 do	104⅝
500 do....b5	128	1,100 Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅞
600 Erie	47	400 do	107
100 Hudson....b30	136¾	500 Chi. & N. W.	91⅜
100 do	136	800 do	91⅜
800 Reading	98⅝	200 do	91⅝
200 do....s10	98⅝	1,100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92⅛
600 do	98⅝	300 do	92⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	104⅞		

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

100 Adams Ex.	50⅝	500 P., Ft. W. & C.	115⅞
200 N. Y. Cen.	128⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
1,100 do	128¼	1,100 do	31⅜
1,100 Erie	46⅞	400 do	31⅞
300 do....b3	46⅞	300 do....s3	31¾
300 do....c3	46⅞	100 Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅞
200 Erie Pf.	70	1,500 Clev. & Pitts.	89
200 Hudson	138	800 do	89¼
1,200 Reading	99	400 Chi., R. I. & P.	107¾
100 Mil. & St. P.	104⅞	300 do	107⅛
200 T., W. & W.	64⅝	100 Chi. & N. W....b3	91⅞
100 do....b3	64⅝	200 do	91⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	106	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92⅜
100 do	106½	500 do	92⅝
800 do	106¼	300 Brunswick Land	12
100 do	106⅝		

FRIDAY, Oct. 23—P. M.

The early sales of Gold were at an advance of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. on the closing quotation of 135⅛ ⅌ cent. last night. The transactions up to about noon were at 135⅜@⅜@½@⅜ ⅌ cent., and there was rather a short borrowing demand for the Cash Gold. The consideration paid for its use until to-morrow was ⅛@¼@1-16 of one ⅌ cent. until the clearances of the day were completed, after which a small interest was paid by holders for carrying over some of their balances. It was stated on the Street that one of the Canada Bank Agents called in a very large amount of Gold, which they had loaned out, causing an unexpected demand for the Cash Gold. This movement, however, was followed by a further decline in price and sales to 135¼@⅛@135@134⅞ ⅌ cent. The Treasury awards of $300,000 were at 135.43@130.35@135.34 ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were less active early in the day owing to the temporary scarcity of Gold for prompt delivery, but the rtaes were firm, and London quoted at 109⅝@109¾ ⅌ cent. 60 days, and 110@110⅛ ⅌ cent. short sight.

The demand for Money from the Brokers was quite active at 7 ⅌ cent., and the movement by one of the Canada Banks, referred to above, contributed to the inquiry as the Bank called in its Currency to pay for Gold. There was no very urgent pressure, however, on the part of borrowers, and the market was called steady at the close of Bank hours. The "locking-up" process, if not wholly at an end, has almost ceased to excite remark.

The Public Funds and the Railway market were less excited than yesterday, and the fluctuations were not so wide in either department. The sudden recovery of 1 ⅌ cent. on the former and 2@3 ⅌ cent. in the latter was not fully sustained until near the close of business, when there was another upward rally of ½@1 ⅌ cent. on the New-York and Western Stocks. The Border State Bonds continued firm. The general volume of business was less than yesterday in the Public Funds, and scarcely so active in the Railways.

At and after the late Boards, the Public Funds were steady, the Border State Bonds strong and upward, and the Railways fairly active. At 5 o'clock P. M. in the Long Room the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night, on a decidedly weak and excited market:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅛
American Gold Coin	135⅛	135
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	69⅞	70⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56½
Missouri Bonds	92	91⅞
North Carolina Bonds, old	68	68
New-York Central	128⅛	127⅞
Erie Railway	47⅛	44⅞
Reading Railway	98⅛	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	107¼	106¾
Northwest Common	92⅛	91⅞
Northwest Preferred	93⅛	91⅞
Michigan Southern	88	87
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	113⅞	115
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅞	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	128	127½
St. Paul Preferred	104⅛	104
St. Paul Common	103	105
Toledo and Wabash	64⅛	64

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	114½	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	110½
500 & 1,000, 1881	11[illegible]	5-20 reg., 1867	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	110¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	111
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅛	10-40 reg.	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	105¾
5-20 reg., 1865	106⅛	6s Currency	99⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	108¾	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	100
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108¾	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. w. loan	100
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	100¾	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	70½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	70½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	56½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	101	Virginia 6s., new bonds	59
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	101	Georgia 6s.	81
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	101½	Georgia 7s, new bds	91½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	101½	North Carolina 6s	68
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	98½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	67¾
Kentucky 6s	100	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	91½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Chatham	145
Manhattan	141	Bank of N. America	112
Merchants'	125½	Hanover	115
Mechanics'	129	Metropolitan	142
America	146	East River	100
City	200	Nassau	106
Phenix	108	Shoe and Leather	122½
North River	108	Corn Exchange	132
Fulton	162	Atlantic	102
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	Park	152
State of New-York	120	Manuf's & Merch'ts	101
Commerce	123¾	Central National	109½
Broadway	250	Fourth National	105½
Ocean	112	Ninth National	118
American Exchange	113		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94½	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	78½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	124	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	124	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88¾
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	93	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Harlem 1st M.	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76½
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	116½	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	92½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	83	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	80
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	97	Peninsula R. R. bonds	90
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. ex. bds.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	103½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	95
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	Mil. & St. P., 1. & M. d. 1st	93
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	100	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98½	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	75
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	85	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	93½

The Stock Exchange Boards to-day took action on the question of limiting the number of seats at their Boards respectively to the present membership. The old Board, by a vote of 223 to 28, enacted that hereafter the initiation charge for new members shall be $10,000, and that all present members be invested with a property value in their seats, subject to voluntary sale and transfer (by consent of the Executive Committee of the Board) in the lifetime of the member, for his own benefit, or at his death by his administrators for the benefit of his family—his creditors being first satisfied. The seat is also held subject to sale, after twelve months, for the payment of the debts of defaulting members; that is, a year is given to such members to settle up the claims against them, and to retain their seats, but if such settlement be not then completed the seat is sold to the best advantage, and the proceeds applied *pro rata* to the creditors.

The week's tonnage of the Reading Road is 107,000 tons.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,459,083. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	643	$256,178	490	$166,787	617	$238,827
Man. of Cotton	473	134,699	232	63,284	97	25,602
Man. of Silk	690	434,133	45	55,704	63	75,561
Man. of Flax	601	144,148	636	101,490	202	50,320
Miscellaneous	378	97,024	1,004	35,636	48	25,019
Total	2,785	$1,036,182	2,407	$422,901	1,027	$415,358
		422,901				1,036,182
Total entered		$1,459,083		Total marketed		$1,451,540

The West Side Elevated Railway Company of this City announces as for sale the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, limited in amount to $750,000 as the aggregate issue, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 ⅌ cent, ⅌ annum in currency. The bonds will be redeemable after five years, and payable in fifteen years from date of issue. The Company will supply explanatory pamphlets gratuitously.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Oct. 21 says:

"The pork packing season is now at hand, and one or two houses have partially commenced, the weather being quite favorable, but there is some difficulty exprienced in agreeing upon prices, the views of packers and feeders being a good deal apart. The Kentucky hogs are now nearly ready for market, and a marked increase, both as regards number and weight, may be expected in the supply to come from that State. The corn crop in the Blue Grass region has been excellent, and stock hogs have been plenty. Some purchases have been made at $9 75@$10 for the first half of November delivery, but these rates are evidently above the views of packers. Many feeders and dealers have been looking around here the past ten days, and are asking $8 25@$8 50 gross, but the prevailing impression with packers is that these rates, net, are the utmost points that safety would indicate. But the very small supply of old meat on hand, together with fair prospects that England will buy largely, make feeders sanguine and quite confident that rates above those paid last season will be sustained. Then, on the other hand, the strong probability that gold will decline, and the well-known fact that English dealers will not buy largely at high prices, notwithstanding the scarcity in that country, make packers timid. It is pretty clear that the contest between curers and feeders regarding prices will be somewhat protracted, and that, therefore, there will not be a large business done in November.

The decline in hops, which we noticed two weeks ago, it seems has greatly embarrassed the hop raisers in Wisconsin. They had "counted their chickens before they were hatched," and have discovered their mistake.

The weather has been cool for the most part with some sharp frost, by which ice was made on Thursday and Friday nights, indicating the approach of Winter. But the crops of 1868 have all been secured, and Fall seeding done under the most favorable circumstances, and agriculturally, and we may add commercially, prospects are exceedingly favorable.

Under the great abundance of food prices are drooping, but farmers submit to the decline reluctantly, but while this may retard the downward tendency, it cannot avert the final result. Gold will be materially lower, and this will insure a much lower scale of prices for all articles. Confidence in the stability of our Government is increasing rapidly in Europe, and United States bonds are rapidly advancing, and these render a decline in gold, or, in other words, an appreciation of our currency value only a question of time.

A good business has been done in general merchandise during the week, including dry goods, boots and shoes. All the leading houses report a marked increase over that of last year, and the profits far more satisfactory.

Prices of breadstuffs are declining, and consumers buy very sparingly, but holders are unwilling to make concessions.

New corn is in market, and brings 58c.@60c. in ear. Old is drooping and bought sparingly at easier rates. Wheat neglected. Oats dull and easier.

The stocks of old pork and lard are nearly exhausted, but the demand has been quite light, only of a retail nature. There is hardly one thousand barrels in the market, and probably not more than one thousand tierces of lard. The supply of bulk meats and bacon is quite moderate, but the demand has been light comparatively, and holders, in order to get out of stock, have been offering to sell rather pressingly the last week, and in order to sell have been disposed to make concessions.

There has been considerable pressure to sell sugar-cured hams, and the market has been irregular."

Comptroller BLACKBURN, of Tennessee, has made the following annual statement of the business of the State Treasury, year ending Oct 1:

To balance in Treasury on the 30th of September, 1867		$589,950 54
Less the following deductions:		
Due banks and checks	$31,949 15	
Deposits in Tennessee National Bank, Memphis	58,142 71	
Bank of Tennessee money	311 64—	90,403 50
Balance		$499,547 04
Receipts by the Treasury on warrants issued this year, and on former issues		2,545,747 48
Total		$3,045,294 53
Payments out of the Treasury on warrants issued this year, and on former issues		3,023,945 52
Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1868		$21,349 01

The appropriations to the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, the Blind School at Nashville, the Deaf and Dumb School at Knoxville, and to the Penitentiary, are all fully paid.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Greene-st., No. 161, 25x100	$11,000
Maiden-lane, s. s., 71.1 ft. w. of William-st., 23.4x33.4x101.2x33.6½	nom.
Mott-st., Nos. 135 and 137, 50x100	22,250
18th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x92	15,000
52d-st., No. 129, East, 16.9x100.5	nom.
78th-st., n. s., 429 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x102.2	16,500
117th-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., irregular	nom.
135th-st., s. s., 485 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	2,500
1st-av., w. s., 26.2 ft. n. of 77th-st., irregular	5,000
6th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 135th-st., 50x75	6,500
6th-av., s. w. cor. 130th-st., 99.11x150	25,000

Leases Recorded.

Leonard-st., No. 14, 4 years, per year	700
Park-place, Nos. 26 and 28, 1 floor, basement and Barclay-st., Nos. 21 and 23, 1 cellar, 3 yrs., per yr.	13,000
Water-st., No. 269, front cellar, 4 years 5 months, per year	225
17th-st., No. 158, West, 5 years, per year	1,000
23d-st., Nos. 148 and 150, West, 3 years per year	1,000
7th-av., No. 359, 10 years, per year	[illegible]

Bulkhead, from Pier No. 30 N. R. 150 ft. south, 3 years, per year	1,250

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bainbridge-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 20x135	$3,600
Collyer and Dobbin sts., s. e. corner, 20x14.10x18.7x7.1	150
Dean-st., n. s., 43.10 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 21.8x71.6	nom.
Fulton-st., s. e. s., 24.2 ft. s. of Buckbee's-alley, 23.9x68.11	500
Herkimer-st. and Troy-av., s. w. corner, 20x100	3,800
Kosciusko-st. and Nostrand-av., s. w. corner, 100x100	6,000
Lorrimer-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 25x100	2,500
Quincey-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 100x100	2,500
Schermerhorn-st., s. w. s., 325 ft. s. e. of Bond-st., 30x83	nom.
Schermerhorn-st., s. w. s., 355 ft. s. e. of Bond-st., 20x82	nom.
Stockton-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Yates-av., 25x100	500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 45x127.9	650
North 3d-st., n. s., 85.5 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x85	nom.
11th-st., n. s., 255.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100	1,075
Clermont-av., e. s., 85 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 110x200	27,500
Clermont-av., e. s., 195 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 21x200	5,500
Lafayette-av., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Hall-st., 20x100	13,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 226.8 ft. e. of Portland-av., 16.8x100	6,000

Leases Recorded.

Fulton-av., No. 1,042, 4 years, per year	$1,200
Van Brunt and Partition sts., n. e. corner, store, &c., 5 years, per year	400

NEW-JERSEY.

Caldwell.

H. J. Van Ness' property, 7 acres, village of Caldwell	$5,500

Clinton.

McKenzie-st., w. s., H. Spier's, 25x100	$1,500

East Orange.

Lincoln-st., w. s., E. L. Bartholomew's, 129x100	$2,000
Park-st., w. s., Wilson & Long's property, 45x130	450
Sussex-av., s. s., 100 ft. from Steuben-st., 50x130	670

South Orange.

Grove-st., w. s., 101 ft. from Carlisle-st., 46x125	$300

Orange.

Montrose-av. and Scotland-st., n. w. cor., 262x250	$3,700

Newark.

Frelinghuysen-av., e. s., 50 ft. from White-st., 50x100	$1,400
Longworth-st., n. s., S. M. Todd's property, 80x100	2,360
Market-st., n. s., C. Jahn's property, 24x108	2,500
Summer and Bloomfield avs., northerly corner, 150 ft. front	6,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY to the amount of Eighteen Million Dollars have already been sold, and they are now in constant demand for home investment and on foreign account. They pay six per cent. in gold, and run for thirty years. At 102, they yield between eight and nine per cent. to the investor, and as soon as the issue is sold, if not before, they will doubtless command a much higher rate. As a first mortgage on the longest line of railroad in this country, that is already earning more than its interest liabilities on its way business, and which cost nearly three times their amount, the security is undoubted. Subscriptions will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, and by most of the leading bankers throughout the country, where a new pamphlet, containing a full description of the road and its securities can be obtained.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.—The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN *free of Government tax*, are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 97½ per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., BONDS.—FOR sale on favorable terms, Elizabeth City seven per cent. six-year Street Improvement bonds, issued by authority of State law, in anticipation of collection of assessments; Coupon bonds, interest payable at the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually, by A. G. CRANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 23, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	11	Barley, bushels	44,862
Flour, bbls.	14,380	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	226
Cornmeal, bags	54	Cut Meats, pkgs.	100
Wheat, bushels	146,907	Lard, pkgs.	....
Corn, bushels	39,100	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	550
Rye, bushels	8,000	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	95,700	Petroleum, bbls.	1,244

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been rather less activity reported in this line since our last, but prices have been maintained. We quote, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$3 05; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair demand, including common Hard at $8@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue inactive at about previous figures, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 48c.@52c., and Patent do., 58c.@62c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in moderate request and firm; Rosendale at $1 90 ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in since our last, including Java at 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 7⅞c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@14½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been fairly active to-day, but somewhat irregular in price, opening rather more firmly, but closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,752 bales, including 2,083 bales to spinners, 305 bales to speculators, 1,193 bales to shippers, and 171 bales in transit. Sales were also reported of 400 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales low Middling for December delivery at 22½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	23	23½	23½@23¾
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb	24¼	24½	24¾@25
Low Middling, ⅌ lb	24⅞	24¾	25 @25¼
Middling, ⅌ lb	25⅛	25¼	25½@25¾
Good Middling, ⅌ lb	27	27¼	27½@28

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	18,307
Receipts last week	17,698
Receipts preceding week	18,504
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	76,665
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	467,049
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,488
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	14,249
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	227,517
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	18,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	207,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	121,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	59,000
Exports, same time last year	32,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	115,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	110,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in fair demand, at about previous prices.

FEATHERS—Continue dull but steady, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ⅌ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quiet and nominal at $3 15@$3 25 for Canton ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue quiet at previous prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for at irregular and declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,450 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 20@$7; very interior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 90@$7 65; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 65@$8 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 60@$8 20 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 20@$7 00
Extra State	6 90@ 8 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 60@ 8 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 25@12 25
Extra Genesee	8 75@12 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 25@13 75

Southern Flour continues quiet at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. at $8 40@$9 30 for poor to fair, and $9 30@$15 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is dull and heavy; sales have been reported of 470 sacks at $7 25@$10 50 as extremes for Extras, and $12@$13 for choice new, received via the Isthmus, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in fair request but weak in price at $6@$8 15 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $5 10@$6 for Western; $5 65 for City; $6 for Excelsior; and $6 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in more request at $4@$4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately active, but rather easier in price. The demand has been mainly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 35@$2 50; Red and Amber do. at $2 08@$2 12; No. 1 Spring at $1 73@$1 75; No. 2 do. at $1 62@$1 66, chiefly at $1 63@$1 64; the higher figures of $1 65@$1 66 having been realized on only part of loads or small lots; No. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, at $1 56½; Red and Amber State at $2 08@$2 12; and White California on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in lively request, largely on speculative account, at a sharp advance in prices, but closed tamely and in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 173,000 bushels at $1 13½@$1 15½ for unsound, and $1 16@$1 18, chiefly at $1 13@$1 16 for Mixed Western, afloat; $1 24 for White Western; $1 20 for Yellow Western; $1 12 for new White Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye has been lightly dealt in at from $1 56@$1 62½ for Western and State, ⅌ bushel; sales 5,700 bushels. Barley has been quiet and nominal. Of Barley Malt small sales were reported at $2 35 ⅌ bushel. Of Canada Peas, 15,000 bushels sold, on board, for export to Liverpool and Glasgow, part at $1 40 ⅌ bushel: market heavy. Oats have been active and firm; sales since our last 156,000 bushels, including Western at 75c. and Canada at 74½c. ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* publishes the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours, ending 1:30 P. M., Oct. 22, 1868:

Barley—C. H. Gage, Syracuse: Mary Rowland, Oswego; A. G. Goodrich, Oswego; John Sullivan, Oswego; S. McKenzie, Rochester; Irving Merry, Oswego; John R. Noyes, Oswego; J. H. Knapp, Montezuma; Kate Freese, Montezuma; Hannibal Hamlin, Oswego; James Cook, Palmyra; Nora, Oswego; Edward, Wright, Geneva.

Wheat—John Cody, Buffalo: E. H. Shepard, Oswego; Flying Dutchman, Buffalo; Henry Southwick, Buffalo; Mary Powell, Buffalo; Emma, Buffalo; Aldie, Buffalo; S. W. Jerome, Buffalo; Thos. Kingsford, Oswego; Solon F. Case, Oswego.

Corn—Hiram Griffen, Buffalo; A. J. Taylor, Buffalo; Alleghany, Buffalo; Aunt Polly, Buffalo; Emma Cole, Buffalo; F. K. Jones, Oswego; Racer, Buffalo; Gen. Doubleday, Buffalo; M. Cavanaugh, Buffalo; Geo. W. DeWitt, Buffalo.

Oats—J. W. Jewell, Buffalo; Carrie McHerrick, Buffalo; A. Smith, Buffalo; Jennie Gray, Buffalo; Lyman A. Daniels, Buffalo; M. M. Caleb, Buffalo; Crusade, Buffalo; Briggs & Palmer, Buffalo.

Rye—James G. Stevens, Buffalo.

Lumber—Union Forever, Oswego; Lone Star, Buffalo; Urana, Oswego; Hiram Dodson, Buffalo; Jim Smith, Oswego; T. C. Clark, Lyons Falls; Adelbert, Oswego; J. T. Pratt, Oswego; Major Anderson, Buffalo; W. H. Dean, Oswego; Thrasher, Oswego; J. H. Gardiner, Buffalo; Shamrock, Oswego; Bay State, Oswego; Dan Pardge, Oswego; Chas. Schuyler, Buffalo; J. T. Davis, Buffalo; James Platt, Oswego; Sirve, Oswego; V. Van Buren, Oswego; David Whitehead, Oswego; M. H. Eno, Buffalo; J. N. Scatchard, Oswego; Orphan Girl, Buffalo.

Staves—Ella's Sister, Lyons Falls; Bella Rice, Buffalo; M. M. Southworth, Lockport.

Coal—Ella, Geneva; E. B. Brooke, Geneva; Nelson Cowan, Geneva; Grove M. Hall, Geneva; H. M. Barnes, Geneva.

Flour, &c.—E. F. Blanchard, Phœnix; J. O. Eldredge, Rochester.

Potatoes—Herbert, Rome.

Shipstuffs—S. H. Fish, Phœnix.

HAY—North River bale has been in limited demand at 60c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 70c.@90c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, including American at 12c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@23c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "The transactions this week have been on a large scale, notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather. The demand has been chiefly for fine grades, suitable for shipping. There being no demand for low and medium grades, the stock is fast accumulating, and holders who force sales are obliged to submit to a decline of 3c. ⅌ lb., or figures corresponding with our revised quotations. Prime grades are scarce, and command full rates. Exports to Liverpool for week ending Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1,234 bales. Imports for same period from Hamburg, Germany, 145 bales. Although the shipments this week have been comparatively large, our foreign correspondence gives but little encouragement for its continuance, on account of the general dullness of the trade, and the free offerings of low and medium grades at low prices.

The sales of American Hops thus far reported in the London market don't prove to be very remunerative to the shipper—the expenses, in most instances, eating up the profits. In the first place, a tare of six pounds has to be allowed on every bale. The commission is 10 per cent. In addition to this, freight and innumerable other charges are made, which leaves little or no profit to the shipper, although his Hops may sell at £6, which is equal to $36 67, for 112 lbs., with gold at $1 37½. Our shippers, however, will be satisfied with a profit of a cent or two ⅌ lb., provided they can do a large business; and will prefer it to the 'slow-coach' trade with home brewers. As we have before stated in these reports, London dealers are satisfied with the quality of our Hops—*i. e.*, they say 'they will do,' without commenting further upon their merits or demerits. Brewers who use the Hops, however, will probably be able to render a more satisfactory 'verdict,' the result of which will be looked for with much interest. We still hold to the belief, that without a more liberal export demand, present prices cannot be sustained. Brewers who laid in heavy supplies early last Fall—many of whom have Hops on hand to-day which cost them 55c. to 65c. ⅌ lb.—will keep away from the market as long as they possibly can. Those who are obliged to come into market will not stock up, and the demand for consumption will continue steady, though not active, throughout the season. Our London advices, under date of Oct. 10, is as follows: 'Since our last report we have experienced very little alteration in our market. Prime grades continue in good request at full rates, while other classes, from second to lowest quality, are so depressed that scarcely any concession holders may make appears to influence sales. Good sound brewers' ware is now being offered at prices varying from 50s. to 65s., without inducing business. Recent arrivals here of new Americans have been taken up in some instances at £5 5s. to £6, according to quality, the general character of the imports so far being good. More activity has been exhibited in the Continental markets, finest qualities (as in our own) being firm at full values.'"

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at full prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request at steady rates, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for, including Porto Rico at 48c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 57c.@58c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet since our last, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 45@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12@$3 62; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$2; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 96c.@$1 02; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at 15½c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 29½c.@31c. for do. in bbls., and 28½c.@31½c. for Refined, in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand at lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,175 bbls., in lots, at $27 70@$28 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $27 75 cash; $27 75@$28 25 for small lots of Old Mess; $27 75@$28 25 for Prime Mess, and $24@$24 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy; sales equal to 140 packages, at 14c.@19c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12c.@13c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been quiet and nominal. Lard has been quiet and quoted lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 480 tierces and bbls. at 16c.@18c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 17½c.@17¾c. for fair to prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Sales were also made of 500 tierces prime Steam, seller, January, 14½c.@14¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in slack request at $11@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 50 for Extra do.; and $9@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 115 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull, including New Prime Mess at $28@$29, and India Mess at $31@$33 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are selling slowly at $25@$28 for Old Western, and $29@$33 for New, ⅌ bbl. There has been more call for Butter and Cheese at steady prices.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	41	@43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	40	@42
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	40	@41
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	39	@40
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	37	@38
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb	42	@43
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	37	@40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb	38	@40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb	36	@38
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ⅌ lb	35	@50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	37	@38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb	33	@35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	28	@30
Common Western, ⅌ lb	25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	17	@18
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb	15	@16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	16½	@17½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	15	@16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8	@12

RICE—Has been quiet and rather nominal in price, including Carolina at $9@$9 62, and Rangoon at $8 87@$9 12 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in request, including Turk's Island at 48c. by the cargo, ⅌ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 85@$1 87½; do. fine at $2 50@$2 95, and Prussian at $3 25 ⅌ sack.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, including Castile at 18½c.@19½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c.; and No. 1 at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Have been rather lightly dealt in, including Honduras Deer, 42½c.@45c.; San Juan, 40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47c.; Chagres, 45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.; Para, 42c.@45c., gold, ⅌ lb. Also, Tampico Goat, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Buenos Ayres, 30c.@35c.; Payta, 31c@34c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Curacos, 42½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 52½c.@55c., currency; Madras, 50c.@52½c. each.

SPICES—Continue in limited request, including Mace at 95c.@$1; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@92½c.; Cassia at 54c.@55c.; Cloves at 29c.@30c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24½c.; Pimento at 21c.@21½c.; Ginger at 12½c.@13c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quoted about steady in price, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 930 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 360 boxes Havana at 10½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 42,500 lbs. Tallow at 13c.@13½c.; 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20½c., and 81,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 10@$1 90; Hyson at from $1@$1 65; Young Hyson at 90c.@$1 75; Uncolored Japan at from 90c.@$1 20; Oolong at from 72½c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in rather better demand, and sales have been reported since our last of 273 hhds. of Kentucky at 8c.@16c.; 120 cases Seed Leaf at 9c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Lugs, 8c.@9c. for Light Leaf, and 9c.@10c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9½c.@10c. for Light Leaf, and 10½c.@12c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@12c. for Light Leaf, and 12½c@13½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Good Leaf, 12½c.@13c. for Light Leaf, and 14c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13½c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 15c.@17c. for Light Leaf, and 17c.@18c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville ⅌ lb. We quote *Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c. for old crop, and 10½c.@12½c. for new crops; average lots, 18c.@25c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; fine wrappers, 30c.@45c. for old, and 50c.@65c. for new; New-York State fillers, 5c.@6c. for old, and 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@14c. for old, and 15c.@22c. for new; wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5½c.@6½c. for old, and 6c.@6½c. for new; average lots, 9c.@16c. for old, and 9c.@20c. for new; wrappers, 15c.@25c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new. *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 92½c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 15; average lot, 85c.@90c. ⅌ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 19c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c. Bright work—Common and Medium, 15c.@31c.; Good Fine, 40c.@85c., all in bond, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been freely purchased at from $1 15@$1 17½ ⅌ gallon; total sales, 650 bbls.

WOOL—All desirable grades have been quite firmly held, though the demand has been on a restricted scale.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	45@50
½ and ¾ blood do.	45@48
Common and ¼ do.	45@48
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra to XX do.	52@57
½ and ¾ blood do.	48@52
Common and ¼	48@52
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	45@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece	45@48
Common and ¼ fleece	45@43
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@37
Common fleece	24@28
Common fleece, burry	20@25
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	31@33
Spring Clip, S	28@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 2c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	42@47
Western limed, pulled	40@46
Southern limed, pulled	38@43
Tub washed	50@57

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 150 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 7,500 bushels Peas at 6½d. ⅌ bushel, and 1,000 boxes Cheese on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,500 bushels Peas at 6½d. ⅌ bushel. For London—250 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lbs., and 400 tons Oil Cake at 20s. ⅌ ton.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

EXCESS OF DUTIES—EFFECT OF VERDICT—EXCEPTIONS.

R. C. Greenleaf et al. vs. *Augustus Schell*.—BLATCHFORD J.—This is an action against a former Collector of the Port of New-York to recover back an excess of duties alleged to have been paid under protest. The foundation of any claim by the plaintiff in such an action must be that the alleged illegal duties exacted by the Collector have been paid under a proper protest. The act of Feb. 26, 1845, (5 U. S. Statute at Large, 727,) provides that no action shall be maintained against any Collector to recover the amount of duties paid under protest, "unless the said protest was made in writing, and signed by the claimant, at or before the payment of said duties, setting forth distinctly and specifically the grounds of objection to the payment thereof." In such a suit, therefore, it is an indispensable item of proof to be made by the plaintiff, on the trial of the suit, that such a protest as the statute requires was made. Such proof may be made by producing the protest, and showing when it was made, or by proving its contents, and when it was made, if it be lost, or by the admission and consent of the defendant in proper form, in open Court, or otherwise, that such a protest was made. In the present case, the issue, which was raised by the plea of the general issue to the declaration, was tried before this Court and a jury on the 26th of February, 1864. The verdict of the jury was in these words: "By consent of counsel, the jury find a verdict for the plaintiffs in the above-entitled cause for the amount, with interest, of the excess of duties paid under protest, on more than two per cent. commission on all importations specified in the bill of particulars in this cause from the Continent of Europe, except Paris, and on more than one and one-half per cent. commission on importations from Great Britain, and a like verdict for the excess of duty paid under protest on the importations specified in the bill of particulars in this cause, upon charges above those set forth in the reports of Isaac Phillips, appraiser, dated Oct. 13, 1856, and of the several subsequent dates, as modified by Treasury instructions, dated May 21, 1863, the amount to be adjusted by the Clerk of this Court or his deputy." The adjustment under this verdict has proceeded before the Clerk, and he, by his report filed Oct. 3, 1868, reports that according to his adjustment the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment on the verdict for $338 85 principal and $270 23 interest, in all $609 08. The defendant has excepted to the report on two grounds, and the exceptions have been argued on the report and on the record of the testimony and proceedings on the reference.

1. The first exception is that the duties are shown to have been paid by the firm of C. F. Hovey & Co., and that the plaintiffs did not prove before the referee that they composed that firm when the duties were paid, or that they alone paid the duties. It is too late to take this objection. The point of the objection is, that some party who ought to have been joined as a plaintiff in the action was not joined. Even if this objection was not one which ought to have been taken by plea in abatement, the verdict cured any defect in this regard. Independently of this I regard the verdict, which must be considered to be also an order of reference made by the Court and entered on its minutes, as confining the action and duty of the referee solely to an arithmetical adjustment and computation of amounts on the basis of computation prescribed in the verdict, and as affirming that the plaintiffs are entitled to the judgment which will follow the verdict for the excess to be so computed of duties paid on the importations specified in the bill of particulars. If some parties other than the plaintiffs paid such duties, so as to be really entitled to the return of them, it was for the defendant to show that fact on the trial before the jury. At all events, the referee had nothing to do with that question, under the terms of the reference to him. 2. The second exception is, that the plaintiffs did not prove before the referee that the duties in question were paid under protest. In regard to this exception the defendant insists that the terms of the verdict require that the plaintiffs shall make proof before the referee that the duties were paid under protest. I do not so understand the verdict. I understand it to affirm that the excesses of duties paid, if any such excesses shall be found, by the computation and adjustment of the referee, to have been paid on the importations specified in the bill of particulars, were paid under protest. Unless they were paid under protest there could be no verdict for the plaintiffs, because, by the express provision of the act of 1845, before referred to, no action for them would lie. Proof of such payment under protest lay at the threshold of the plaintiffs' case at the trial, and unless such proof was made it was the duty of the Court to instruct the jury that the plaintiffs could not recover. Such proof could be made as well by the admission and consent of the attorney for the defendant as in any other way. In the present case, it appears by the verdict to have been made by such admission and consent. The verdict must be held, in the absence of any reservations in it, to cover everything which the plaintiffs would have been obliged to prove, on the issue joined, to entitle themselves to a verdict. The verdict here covers everything but the amount of the excesses. As to those the referee is to compute them, on the specific bases set forth in the verdict. But he has no other duty to perform. It frequently happens that in a verdict in a suit to recover back duties paid under protest, the verdict is expressly made on its face, subject to the opinion of the Court as to the sufficiency of the protest, or that the verdict provides that if it shall appear on the adjustment by the referee or otherwise that the question of the timeliness of the protest, or the question of a prospective protest is involved, the verdict shall be opened. But there is no such reservation in the verdict now in question. That being so, the parties cannot, on the hearing before the referee, or by exception to his report, go back of the verdict or go at all into any questions in regard to the protest. This question has been heretofore settled by this Court. In the case of Lottimer vs. Redfield, decided by Mr. Justice Nelson in December, 1863, the verdict of the jury, which was given on the 2d of May, 1861, was in form precisely like the verdict in the present case, and was a verdict by consent, and the Court held that the verdict was conclusive upon the referee as to the protest. The exceptions to the report are overruled.

A. W. Griswold for the plaintiffs; S. Towle for the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Justice Gilbert.

THE CROOKE-MOLINEUX DIFFICULTY—IMPORTANT MILITARY QUESTION.

The People of the State of New-York vs. *Edward L. Molineux.*—The facts in this case are as follows: On the 14th day of July, 1868, a vacancy was created in the office of Major-General of the Second Division National Guard, by the acceptance of the resignation of Maj.-Gen. H. B. Duryea. On the 31st August, Gov. Fenton appointed to the position the defendant, Edward L. Molineux, and issued the proper commission and orders, under which Gen. Molineux qualified. In consequence of the absence of Brig.-Gen. P. S. Crooke, then commanding the division, by virtue of his seniority of rank as Brigade Commander, the orders were not served upon him until the latter part of the month. He then refused to acknowledge the appointment, claiming that, under the law, the Governor had no right to make such an appointment in the recess of the Senate, he claiming that the concurrence of that body was indispensable to such an appointment. Gen. Crooke then commenced this suit simply to test the right of the Governor, and a case being made, it was brought on for trial at the earliest moment. A Court-martial was also ordered for Oct. 29, for the trial of Gen. Crooke for disobedience of orders, and the General relieved of command and put in military arrest.

The case was ably argued by Judge Tremaine, on behalf of the defendant, who presented at some length the following points: All acts of the Legislature then in force, which were not repugnant to the Constitution, were continued in force by the Constitution of 1846. (Art. 1, Cons., sec. 17.) The provisions of the Revised Statutes, providing for filling vacancies in office, have been held to remain operative since the Constitution of 1846. (People vs. Schneider, 14th N. Y. R., 54, citing also 24th Wendell, 215.) The Governor may supply all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate in any office to which an appointment shall have been made by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, except in the offices of Chancellor, Justice of the Supreme Court, Circuit Judges, Judge of County Courts and Recorders of cities, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of twenty days from the commencement of the next meeting of the Senate. (Rev. Stat. of N. Y., section 42, art. 4, title 6.) Although the title under which this is found relates to civil offices, the title of an act cannot limit or control the plain words contained in the body of the statute, nor is the title any part of the law or enacting part any more than is the title of a book any part of a book. (Smith's Commentaries, pp. 699 to 700; United States vs. Fisher, 2 Cranch R., 386; United States vs. Palmer, 3 Wheaton, 610; People vs. McCann, 16 N. Y. R., 58.) The preamble cannot be resorted to to restrain the meaning of a statute which is clear and unambiguous. (6 Bacon's Abridgt., 380; Jackson vs. Gilchrist, 15 John R., 89—116, Ct. of Errors; Constantine vs. Van Winkle, 6 Hill, 177.) The general system of legislation upon the subject matter of a statute may be taken into view in order to aid the construction of a particular statute relating to the same subject. (Abbot's Digest, 5 vol., p. 80, sec. 38 and cases; Fort vs. Burch, 6 Barb., 60, 75; 1 Pick., 248, 254; 10th Pd., 241.) It appeared in the course of Mr. Tremaine's argument that the appointment of Gen. Molineux in the recess of the Senate is not single, Gov. Seymour having, in August, 1864, appointed Levi H. Brown Major-General of the Fourth Division, and he assumed and retained command until Gen. Pratt was subsequently appointed and confirmed by the Senate. Gov. Fenton also appointed the present Commissary-General, (whose appointment is provided for in the same law, clause and language under which Major-Generals are appointed,) on Oct. 2, 1866. He entered at once upon the duties of his office, and was subsequently confirmed by the Senate. Ex-Judge Reynolds replied, basing his argument on the following propositions: The Constitution of the State of New-York, article eleven, section three, provides that "the Governor shall nominate and, with the consent of the Senate, appoint all Major-Generals." The Military Code of the State, sections forty-nine and fifty, enacts: No. 49. All Major-Generals and the Commissary-General shall be nominated by the Governor, and appointed by him, with the consent of the Senate. No. 50. The resolution of the Senate concurring in any nomination made by the Governor to a military office, shall be certified by the President and Clerk of the Senate, and be transmitted to the Adjutant-General, who shall issue the commission, and record the same in books to be provided by him. No other provisions can be found varying this mode of appointment. Perhaps, the provision of the Revised Statutes in relation to civil offices, authorizing the Governor to fill any vacancies in civil offices until the next meeting of the Senate, may have been supposed to apply to the case of a vacancy in the office of Major-General of the National Guard. This provision, however, has no reference to military offices. The point involved is one of a purely legal character, no question having been raised as to the undoubted fitness of Major-Gen. Molineux for the office. He served gallantly through the entire war, commanding at times both a brigade and a division, and was breveted both Brigadier and Major-General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services. He is, moreover, a Christian gentleman of high social and business standing.

The Court declined the request of plaintiff's counsel to decide the question on the spot. Inasmuch, however, as a jury had been impanneled, and had to be discharged, he said he would exercise the authority granted him by statute and direct the jury to render a verdict *pro forma* for plaintiffs, pending his further examination of the subject, and after careful examination he would render a final decision on the merits of the case. The Court-room was filled, the audience including a number of lawyers and others greatly interested in a question which is thus before the Court for the first time.

For the people, Gen. Philip S. Crooke and Ex-Judge George G. Reynolds; for the defendant, Hon. Lyman Tremain and Col. Horatio C. King, Judge Advocate of the Second Division.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

There were no trials yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the only business transacted was the sentencing of prisoners convicted on previous days.

Patrick Nicholson, who pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to State Prison for life. About two months ago the prisoner shot his wife in the hallway of their residence in James-street, killing her almost instantly. The murder was perpetrated in the heat of a quarrel between husband and wife, relative to alleged indecent conduct of the latter. The prisoner besought the Court to be merciful with him, but the crime seemed to demand the full penalty of the law, and the life-long sentence was accordingly imposed.

Thos. Johnson, a negro, who pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was arraigned for sentence. It appearing that the deceased, Ellen May, a resident of Laurens-street, where the killing took place, did not die solely from the injuries inflicted by the prisoner, Johnson was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

This closed the business of the term, and the jurors were discharged and the Court adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The only trial, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions was that of a man named John Hartman, for robbing James Nolan, on the night of the 10th inst. The defendant is a barkeeper in the saloon No. 15 James-slip, and, according to the testimony of the complainant, perpetrated the robbery in the saloon, by pushing the man into a dark hallway and there taking a pocket-book, containing $3 50, from him. The accusation was strenuously denied by the prisoner, who showed an excellent character before the jury, and the result was a disagreement on their part. The prisoner was remanded for another trial, and the Court adjourned until Monday morning next at 11 o'clock.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 23.

By Judge Ingraham.

Austin vs. Johnston et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Adolph Freidland vs. Frederick Freidland; motion denied without costs.

The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company vs. Bradley et al.; see memoranda of decisions.

Knapp et al. vs. Leszynsky; motion granted for November term.

Schlessinger et al. vs. Barr; motion denied.

Maas et al. vs. Kahnweider; motion granted on defendant paying two days' Referee's fees and costs of motion, and stipulating to proceed at the adjourned day before the Referee. The plaintiff to be allowed to file at once a reply, the issue to be the same as now.

Ludwig A. Zandel vs. Louisa Zandel; report confirmed, and divorce granted.

Austin vs. Drew et al.; motion granted, costs to abide the event.

Buckingham vs. Faile; motion granted, costs to abide the event.

Rogers et al. vs. The Clifton Chemical Works, and Alff vs. Bailly; motions granted.

Hayward vs. Osborg et al.; judgment ordered.

Wm. Geissing vs. Doratha Geissing; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Gibbs vs. Mignault et al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

Moore vs. Gilchrist; motion must be denied, with leave to defendant to renew on other affidavits and on disclosing his defence and paying $10 costs of motion.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the petition of John Clark for appointment of a receiver; motion denied without costs and without prejudice to renew.

John Sedgwick, Assignee, &c., vs. R. E. Dietz et al.; motion granted, and James M. Sweeney appointed a receiver.

Corlies vs. Babcock; motion granted on payment of $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to discontinue without costs, within twenty days after service of the supplemental answer.

The Protestant Episcopal Society, &c., vs. Flanders; motion granted.

Spencer vs. Schrieber Manufacturing Company; allowance granted. The Same vs. the Same; motion denied with $5 costs, with leave to renew on papers disclosing materiality of evidence and on payment of the costs.

Clark vs. Conklin et al.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 23.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

A. N. Campbell et al. vs. The Eclectic Association; the motion is denied with $10 costs.

Frisbie vs. Burr et al.; motion granted.

H. Stein vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; interrogatories settled.

Charles P. Currie et al. vs. C. G. White; motion granted.

Elizabeth Linker vs. John H. Scott; motion dismissed.

Henry G. Ronetze vs. The East River National Bank; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Brady.

Cuppie vs. Lichtenstadter; order settled.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—MOORE, ALDERMAN.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY CLERKS.

Officer MCGIDNEY, of the Third Ward Police, arrested MICHAEL O'SHAUGHNESSY, who has been in the employ of JOHN J. STAFF, at No. 153 Chambers-street, for the past fourteen years, on a charge of embezzling money from his employer. It appears that he collected the sum of $19 from WILLIAM B. SIMPSON, cashier for A. T. ALBRO, of No. 328 Bowery. The prisoner was fully committed for trial by the acting Magistrate. The complainant stated that he would not have prosecuted the accused had he not confessed to having embezzled over $300 from him during his employment in the store.

AUGUSTUS J. SPENCER, recently a clerk in the employ of LEOPOLD SCHEPP, of No. 282 Greenwich-street, was also arraigned before the Alderman to answer a similar charge. SPENCER collected a bill for $92 55 from AUGUSTUS ROTH, of No. 21 Dean-street, Brooklyn, and converted the money to his own use. The prisoner was remanded for further examination, as he professed to have a good defence.

ROBBING A SISTER-IN-LAW.

EDWARD NELSON, a sailmaker, was arrested yesterday by Officer TAGGART, of the Fourth Ward, on a charge of stealing $48 in cash from his sister-in-law, Mrs. CLARA NELSON, of No. 70 New-Chambers-street. A ticket which had been wrapped up in the package of money alleged to have been stolen was found in NELSON's possession when he was arrested, and the Alderman fully committed him in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

COWS STOLEN.

Thursday night two cows, valued at $200, were stolen from the premises of the owner, THOMAS B. HIGATT, in Newtown, Queens County. Information of the robbery being brought to the City, Officer BURDEN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, found the stolen cows in the possession of WENDELL DRESSELL, a butcher in Fifty-ninth-street, near Second-avenue. DRESSELL being arrested and arraigned, said that he had bought the cows of an unknown man, and paid $65 for them. This plea was not accepted, and the prisoner was sent to Queens County for trial.

THEFT OF HARNESS.

Officers BLACKWOOD and SANDS, of the Ninth Precinct, yesterday arrested two boys, JOHN WALLIS and MICHAEL CONNORS, on a charge of stealing a set of harness valued at $150 from JAMES MCCOMBS, No. 825 Washington-street. The harness was found at No. 34 Tenth-avenue, where the boys had left it to await their return. They were committed for trial.

A deck hand on the propeller *Roanoke*, named JAMES REYNOLDS, from Detroit, fell through a hold of the steamer while the latter was nearing the port of Buffalo, on Wednesday evening, receiving fatal injuries. REYNOLDS has a father living at Lewiston, N. Y.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Oct. 22, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.

Joseph Shannon, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You are hereby directed to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in Special Session, in the chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Thursday, October twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

THOMAS COMAN,
FREDERICK REPPER,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
THOMAS CONNOR,
GEORGE MCGRATH,
JAMES E. COULTER,
EUGENE WARD,
JOHN MCQUADE,
D. A. CUSHMAN.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper and McGrath—8.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President declared the Board adjourned without date.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Oct. 22, 1868, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Councilmen Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Mackgibney, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—19.

The President being absent—

Councilman Feitner moved that Councilman Stacom take the chair.

The Clerk put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The minutes of meetings to date were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Stacom—

Claim of William P. Douglas, for damages to his lands in the matter of the extension of Church-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law.

By Councilman Culkin—

Remonstrance of owners of property on Second-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-second streets, against paving that portion of said avenue with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman John O'Brien—

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid in East Thirty-fourth-street, from First-avenue to East River, and the street lighted with gas, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Perley—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Fourteenth street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman John O'Brien—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of East Thirty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and East River, be flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

REPORT.

Of Committee on Donations, in favor of concurring to donate three hundred and ten dollars and seventy-eight cents to the Beaidernyth Congregation Shaaer Hashamoim, to reimburse said congregation for moneys paid for assessments on their property.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Councilman Kenney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon, the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned to Monday next, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WM. R. MOLONEY, Clerk.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY,

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin. (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $83, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30; currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Oct. 31
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 7
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry or accept steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent or Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA.....Oct. 24 | HIBERNIA.....Nov. 14
CALEDONIA.....Oct. 31 | EUROPA.....Nov. 21
BRITANNIA.....Nov. 7 | IOWA.....Nov. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Chief.....$130
Second cabin.....80
Cabin passage to Paris.....145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI.....Oct. 29 | TARIFA.....Nov. 12
PALMYRA.....Nov. 5 | ISMAILIA.....Nov. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 24
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 31
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Nov. 3

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS,

Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$250	$200	$140	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Oct. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Nov. 1 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 3, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND ARBZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. INGLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other Line.
The favorite steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston or goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca and Brazos without commission.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, and MARMION on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage twenty dollars.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 29.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Nov. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS, Nov. 12.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship ARAGO, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA

FERNANDINA ROUTE,

EVERY SATURDAY.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship

MERCEDITA, Capt. STARKEY,

on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at ½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

ST. LOUIS.....KEMBLE...SATURDAY, Oct. 24
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL...SATURDAY, Oct. 31

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.

The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 7 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and South-west. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY STEAMERS of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company via Panama. The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot Canal-st., until 4 P. M. on the day previous to steamer sailing.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Pier No. 42 North River. Freight Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO

BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express Trains, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

JAMES FISK, JR., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 5:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:00 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Staterooms in the most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,

NEW PORT or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 6 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ST. JOHN and DREW—The first steamer, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st, 11:30 A. M.
Thursday, 22d, 8 A. M.	Thursday, 22d, 12 M.
Friday, 23d, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 24th, 1:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th, 12 M.
Tuesday, 27th, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 2 P. M.
Thursday, 29th, 2 P. M.	Friday, 30th, 7 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—THE steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will continue their passages from Desbrosses-st., at 8 A. M., and from 30th-st., at 8:15, to, and including FRIDAY, Oct. 30, after which they will be withdrawn for the season. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 5 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with 7:30 Way and Night Trains. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

LOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON), OYSTER BAY (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

*12:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way-stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Taxes effect June 11, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CHANGE OF TERMINI.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868,
the trains of this Company
will leave Jersey City for Piermont
by the Paronia Ferry,
from the foot of Chambers-st., New-York,
(Sundays excepted:)

Leave at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and *6:30 P. M.

Saturdays only at 12 midnight.

The 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

OCT. 20, 1868.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 28 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same ay. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo. Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with sleeping-car for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. and 12th-st. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with through trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:40 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with express trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT Foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M., Express for Binghamton, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Corning, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. Sleeping-car train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 8:05 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5:05 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. H. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't,

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4:22, 5:30 and 6:35 P. M. The 8:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:22 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,

CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

16th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. S. CREEY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes. also for bridges.

SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT COMPANY,

Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., corner of Washington and Freeman sts.

S. S. TERBELL, President. T. S. YOUNG, Treas'r.
No. 39 Walker-st. No. 120 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—SINGLY OR EN SUITE—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 102 EAST 37TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.

ROOMS TO LET.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms at No. 30 West 23d-st., consisting of parlor and four bedrooms, with bathroom on second floor, with private table; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL, NO. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.—Families or others wishing accommodations for the Winter can procure elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with restaurant or private table, if desired, upon application after Monday, (next,) Oct. 26, on the premises to JAMES SLATER.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, BROOKlyn or Jersey City, by a small family, gentleman, wife and two daughters, in a house with modern conveniences; three rooms required and good board. Address, stating location and terms, P., care of Belding, Bros. & Co., No. 325 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, with rosewood and black walnut furniture, fire, gas and board, for two, only $23 a week; one for $18, and a nice hall-room, $8, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A good-sized furnished room with modern improvements, without board, between 8th and 23d sts., 4th and 6th avs.; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, with particulars and terms, Box No. 2,848 Post Office.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—AN UNfurnished or furnished front room on second floor to let, with board, to gentleman and wife; would let a bedroom with the above if desired; family private; convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 190 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, OR parties of single gentlemen, can obtain very nicely furnished pleasant rooms, with board, from Nov. 1 to May 1; location near 5 lines of cars; terms reasonable; the best of reference given and required. Address M. B. T., Box No. 2,709 Post Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, for a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND their wives or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with elegantly furnished rooms and good board; location very pleasant; references exchanged. No. 200 2d-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—SECOND-STORY FRONT AND hall room adjoining, with good plain board, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; also, third-story front for a single lady. Address, with size of rooms and terms, ALEXANDER, No. 82 Beaver-st.

NO. 25 AMITY-ST.—ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen; all large and airy; house has all modern improvements; is just furnished new throughout, nothing second-hand; one room on first floor suitable for business; references exchanged.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—ONE OF THE most delightful and accessible locations in the City. First-class private families and gentlemen can now secure fine suites and single rooms, with first-class board. Private table, if desired. References exchanged.

TO LET—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, A SECond-story front room, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; French board; private table if required; references exchanged. Apply at No. 13 East 26th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL accommodate a few gentlemen with pleasant furnished rooms on second floor, with or without boar.; location in Brooklyn, near Broadway. Apply at No. 164 Elm-st., between Broome and Grand.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished, well-located sung rooms; house and accommodation first-class; small private family; prices moderate; breakfast, if desired; references exchanged. No. 207 East 15th-st.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF A first-class house: all the improvements; other rooms, if required, with board. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av. Reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, will let a large second-story room, nicely furnished, to a single gentleman, with or without breakfast. No. 162 West 22d-st.

NO. 412 LEXINGTON-AV.—A FEW LAdies or gentlemen can be nicely accommodated with pleasantly furnished rooms and excellent board. References exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 6th avs.—A handsomely-furnished parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private table if desired; also very eligible rooms for a party of gentlemen.

NO. 30 WEST 24TH-ST.—A NICELY FURnished front parlor and bedroom on second floor, with board, between 5th and 6th avs., on reasonable terms.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of parlors on first floor, with bath and all improvements, without board; price $85 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or single. House brown-stone and first-class in every particular. Small family of adults. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN'S family, consisting of six persons, in a pleasant part of the City; private family preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 4,195.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS NEAR THE St. Cloud Hotel, 42d-st., with or without private table. Address EUROPEAN, care of H. Gear, No. 26 Barclay-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A few well-furnished rooms, with board, at No. 146 (new No.) West 13th-st., fourth house below 6th-av.; unexceptionable location; reference exchanged.

NO. 47 EAST 25TH-ST., SECOND house from Madison-av., a beautifully-furnished, large front chamber, to let to one or two gentlemen, with or without full or partial board.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

NO. 225 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-c ass board; dinner at 6 o'clock; also an elegant suite of front rooms.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRING a large front room, handsomely furnished, for the Winter; excellent table; location unexceptionable. Call or address No. 271 West 11th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, and second floor front room, with or without board, in a private family, a few doors from the Coleman House; references required. No. 35 West 27th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE ENTIRE SECond floor of a three-story brick house, with bath; 9 rooms, if required; references. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.

BOARD ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with good board, to gentlemen and their wives; other rooms moderate. Apply at No. 127 Pierrepont-st.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION SQUARE—A suite of rooms, or entire floor, without board, for gentlemen only. No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 4th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO a first-class parties only a newly and handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, without board or with private table. No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR front room and bedroom, elegantly furnished, with superior table, for a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 120 WEST 44TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite or single, with or without board; terms moderate.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, to gentlemen only, without meals, or partial board if desired, at No. 126 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 26 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST. —Thirty-five feet front, superb suite of apartments, with private table if preferred; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with board; references exchanged; location very desirable. Appy at No. 104 West 42d-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in a New-England family; house first-class; reference required. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARD.—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN A FEW minutes' walk of the South and Wall-st. ferries, in one large room on second floor; references required. Apply at No. 241 Henry-st.

A WIDOW LADY, OCCUPYING A HANDsomely-furnished house in a desirable locality, will let a choice of rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 152 East 15th-st.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, FOUR rooms, to rent, with board; other rooms in first-class house, No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av. References.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR a gentleman, or gentleman and wife desiring first-class accommodations, where there are no boarders. No. 88 Orange-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for families or gentlemen; good table; terms moderate; good location. East 49th-st. Address E. S., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE.—HANDSOME front room on fourth floor, sunny side; also a hall-room, second floor front, to let with first-class board.

NO. 123 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME suites of rooms to rent on second floor; also, back parlor extension, with board.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH-ST.—A VERY DEsirable suite of rooms to let, with first-class board; also, a single front room, second floor front.

NO. 220 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 6TH-AV.—Suites of rooms on first and second floors to let with private table only.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Pleasant rooms to rent, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms on second floor; private table if desired. Apply at No. 16 West 24th-st.

TO LET—NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST., SECOND story, handsomely furnished, with first-class board. References exchanged.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURnished rooms to let, in a quiet house, at No. 878 Broadway.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOME SECond floor, with board; private bath; every convenience.

TO LET—IN A SMALL FAMILY, FURNISHED rooms with board; suitable for gentleman and wife; references exchanged. Apply at 138 West 43d-st.

NO. 30 EAST 9TH-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single, on second and third floors, with first-class table.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A beautiful parlor, bedroom attached, handsomely furnished; single rooms.

ROOMS EN SUITE WITH PRIVATE table; location Union-square; reference required. Address Box No. 1,567 Post Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—A large room and hall room communicating to let, with or without board.

NO. 54 EAST 25TH-ST.—FEW DOORS FROM Madison-square; unexceptionable location. Choice front rooms over parlors with board in a private family.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let to one or two gentlemen, at No. 20 West 15th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL'S

HORSE AUCTION MART,
No. 119 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.
REGULAR SALES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Gentlemen having private establishments which they wish to dispose of, or those wishing to purchase anything in the horse line, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

Our dealings are almost exclusively with merchants and business men, and our establishment is conducted on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable people in other branches of trade.

Good stabling for horses at private sale.

We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound 24 hours for trial.

Our down-town office is at No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, where a register is kept of horses, carriages, &c., at private and public sales. Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
At C. WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
Several second-hand carriages for sale at
GREAT BARGAINS.
HARNESS ALL STYLES.
50 Sleighs just received.

FOR SALE—HORSE, CARRIAGES AND HARness, all first-class, separate or together; Lawrence coupe, nearly new, and coupe rockaway. Family having left the City, will be sold reasonable. Apply at THORNE'S stable, No. 105 West 31st-st. near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT CARRIAGE IN FIRSTrate order, made by John C. Parker & Co.; suitable for family use. Apply to private stable, No. 143 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART, HARNESS AND work. Inquire of H. RAYMOND, corner of Water and Beekman sts.

FOR SALE—GROCER'S EXPRESS WAGON and harness. Inquire of DANL. MOORE, No. 84 2d-av., for three days.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TRUCK IN PRIME ORder. Apply at northwest corner 10th-st. and 24th-st.

HORSE, CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE. UHLER—Separate or together. Apply at No. 75 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP IF SOLD BEFORE 3D of November next, a first-class residence in West Hoboken, beautifully located, overlooking the Hudson River and New-York Bay; grounds well improved and house commodious and in first-rate order; will be sold with or without furniture, as a low figure if sold soon. Possession immediate; horse-

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Third Page.)

future. They say that labor is not the keenest sufferer; but, my laboring friends, do you not know that when you provide for your family, when you buy food and clothing and the necessaries of life, they cost more than they used to? Do you not know that it is the tax that causes this? There is waste and official extravagance in every department of the Government, and you of foreign birth, when we invited you to become citizens of our glorious country, to its liberties and Heaven-bestowed privileges, did we not tell you that there were no tax-gatherers to chase you down. [Cheers.] But how is it now? There is no reason why everything should not be as free as ever; but there is a tax-gatherer at every corner and Government officials swarm through the land. A short time ago, when I was in Washington, I gratified my curiosity by looking over the "Blue Book" to see how many of these officials there are in the country, and I found that there are more than sixty thousand. Does any one doubt the influence which they exert in controlling the Government? Can any Republican say that if this army of officials would stay at home, the people would not drive the Republicans out of power and put the Democratic Party in? I must speedily conclude, for the time is passing; but let me beg of you before you cast your votes at the next election, to look closely into these things. I ask the intelligent business men of Cleveland who, love their interests, to consider these things candidly and without party prejudice. I implore them to take up the questions of the Government's expenditures and the Government's policy, not as partisans, but as men who are to cast their votes to sustain or to rebuke the present Administration. Is it not right and prudent, and for the interest of all sections of the country, that the extreme policy of the Republican Party should be modified? If we succeed in this great contest we cannot gain the power to make the laws. The Senate and the House of Representatives are Republican and we cannot control them; but with a Democratic Executive we could shock the extreme measures which even the moderate and candid members of their own party denounce. They say that we are revolutionary candidates; but how can that be when they have control of Congress, the army and the navy, and all that makes our national strength? Can myself and Mr. BLAIR trample on their power? You know that we cannot. I beg of you, my fellow-citizens, to give careful thought to these matters. I implore you to follow them out for yourselves. If your judgment tells you to vote against me, do so. [Loud cries of "No, never!"]

But if, on the other hand, you think a check should be placed upon the Republican political power, let no personal prejudice you may entertain against me influence your vote. I am sorry that such an unjust prejudice has been created against me in the minds of many, for I love the good opinion of all men; but to win the good opinion I cannot give up those great principles which I believe to be founded in justice and truth. [Prolonged cheering.] This is why I support and act with the great Democratic Party, whose success I believe would minister to the prosperity of the country; and I shall continue to do so, although the storms of abuse howl around my head. [Great applause.] And now I must bid you goon by. In all probability these are the last words you will hear from my lips. The results of the election, as far as they concern me personally, one unimportant to me. They are only temporary, but they do concern the people of this country. Let me once more beg you to act honestly, thoughtfully and candidly as becomes Americans. He received from our fathers the inheritance of a goodly land; let it not be said that we were false to our trust, and above all that our mutual hate and distrust we have fritted away the great boon of constitutional freedom. [Loud and prolonged cheering.

President Johnson to Gov. Seymour on the Situation.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 23.

The following dispatch from President JOHNSON was received by Gov. SEYMOUR here this morning:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1868.

Hon. Horatio Seymour:

I see it announced in the papers of this morning that you will enter the Presidential canvass in person. I trust this may be so, as the present position of public affairs justifies and demands it. It is hoped and believed by your friends that all the enemies of constitutional government, whether secret or avowed, will not be spared, and that their arbitrary and unjust usurpations, together with their wasteful, profligate and corrupt uses of the people's treasure, will be signally exposed and rebuked. The mass of the people should be aroused and warned against the encroachments of the despotic power now ready to enter the very gates of the citadel of liberty. I trust you may speak with an inspired tongue, and that your voice may penetrate every just and patriotic heart throughout the land. Let the living principles of a violated Constitution be proclaimed and restored, that peace, prosperity and fraternal feeling may return to a divided and oppressed nation. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Illness of Hon. George H. Pendleton.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 23.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON has been confined to his room since last Thursday by inflammation of the lungs. He has been compelled to give up appointments to speak in Missouri, Michigan and New-York.

The Philadelphia Elections Contested.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Friday Oct. 23.

Legal proceedings were commenced this morning in the Court of Common Pleas to contest the late election. The Republican candidates for District-Attorney, Receiver of Taxes, and the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas filed proper petitions, and notice was at once given to opposing candidates. These offices are required to be contested within ten days after the election. Other offices, such as Mayor, Solicitor, Commissioner, &c., are allowed twenty days to file specifications. These are now being prepared, and will be presented in due time.

Great Republican Mass Meeting at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Oct. 23.

The great Republican mass meeting to-day was a highly successful affair. Special trains on the several railroads brought large crowds from the interior of the State. At 2 o'clock as many people as could obtain entrance gathered in the passenger depot of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, where speeches were made by Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Hon. B. F. WADE, and Hon. SAM. GALLOWAY. On being introduced to the immense assembly Mr. COLFAX, who was heartily cheered, spoke just one hour, reviewing in an able manner Gov. SEYMOUR's speech.

Republican Mass Meeting at Binghamton N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 23.

A mass meeting of the Republicans of Broome County was held in this city on Wednesday afternoon and evening. Gen. SICKLES, Gen. PLEASONTON, Hon. C. W. HOTCHKISS, Lieut-Gov. LEE and others addressed the meeting. There was a grand parade in the afternoon and a torchlight procession in the evening. Eight or ten thousand persons were present.

A Grant and Colfax Meeting at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Friday, Oct. 23.

An immense meeting of business and workingmen was held in Allyn Hall, to-night, and strong resolutions were passed in favor of GRANT and COLFAX. Speeches were made by Hon. HARVEY JEWETT, of Boston, Hon. FRANCIS GILLETTE, Ex-Gov. HAWLEY, of Hartford, and Hon. A. H. MCCLURE, of Philadelphia.

Political Murder in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 22.

A. R. SCOTT, living about two miles from Harlem, Clay County, Mo., was called to the door of his house at a late hour last night, and shot dead by some unknown persons. He had recently been appointed Judge of Election for Harlem, and during the session of the Board of Review had furnished considerable information to the Registrars. His death is attributed to political difficulties.

Marine Disasters at Rio de Janeiro—The South Atlantic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Oct. 23.

Dispatches to the Navy Department from Rear Admiral DAVIS, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, dated Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 5, say: "The American bark *Costarelli* got ashore on the north side of Flores Island on the 7th of August, and was subsequently got off with but little injury." He also informs the Department, under date of the 16th of September, that on the 15th the Italian bark *Regina*, in going out of the harbor of Rio, ran into the French flagship *Cires*, carrying away a portion of her foretopmast and yard, and killing six of the crew, the rigging being manned at the time. The calamity excited the deepest sympathy throughout the foreign fleet, which was greeting the station frigate on her return home. The Department is also informed that the United States steamship *Quinnebaug* had returned to Rio on the 11th September from a cruise on the coast of Africa, having visited a large number of places on that coast. The officers and crew of the *Quinnebaug* had enjoyed excellent health during the cruise.

Paymaster H. LECKER has been detached from duty as Fleet Paymaster of the South Pacific Squadron.

Commodore ALDEN officially confirms to the Navy Department the murder of Lieut.-Commander MITCHELL at San Francisco. Lieut.-Commander MITCHELL would in a few days have left for New-York.

Commodore ALDEN informs the Department that the Mare Island Navy-yard sustained no damage by the earthquake.

The United States steamship *Shamokin* was to leave Rio for the United States on the 30th of September.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23—11:15 A. M.

Consols opened at 94⅜ for money and account.

American securities opened quiet at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty bonds, 73.

Railway shares open steady.

Atlantic and Great Western consolidated shares, 39⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 23—11:15 P. M.

COTTON—The market is unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week foot up 86,000 bales, of which 18,000 bales were taken for export and 7,000 bales on speculation. The total stock in port is 408,000 bales, of which 47,000 are American.

HAVRE, Friday, Oct. 23.

Cotton, on the spot, 137f.; to arrive, 135f. for Tres Ordinaire.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 23.

The official returns of the Bank of France, made public to-day, show that the bullion in vault has decreased 6,700,000f. since the last report.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23—2 P. M.

Consols and American securities of all descriptions are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct 23—3 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady. The stock of Cotton afloat for England is estimated at 436,000 bales, of which 22,000 bales are American.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; the market for yarns and fabrics is flat and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has declined to 37s. 9d. ℔ quarter. Red Wheat, 9s. 10d. Peas, 46s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum quiet, at 1s. 6d. Tallow buoyant, at 53s. Linseed Cakes steady.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet at 69s. 9d. Pork is firm.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅜ for money and account. American Securities closed quiet and steady.

United States Five-twenty Bonds......73⅛

Illinois Central Railway Shares......97

Erie Railway Shares......31⅞

FRANKFORT, Friday, Oct. 23.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 78⅛@78⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 23—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands......10⅝d.

Middling Orleans......11d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 37s. 9d. ℔ quarter. Wheat, 12s. 7d. for California White; 9s. 10d. for Red Western. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 46s. 6d. Flour, 26s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Lard is flat at 69s. 9d. Beef steady at 95s. Pork, 91s. Cheese, 63s.

PRODUCE—Tallow advanced to 53s. ℔ cent. Turpentine steady at 25s. Linseed Cakes, £11 10s.@£11 15s. Petroleum—Spirits, 11d.; Refined, 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon. Resin—Common, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.; Fine, 15s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23—5 P. M.

Sugar—On the spot firmer at 86s.; afloat buoyant. Calcutta Linseed Oil, 61s. 6d. Tallow, 53s. 6d. Sperm Oil, 100s. Whale Oil, £38. Spirits Petroleum, 9½d.

HAVRE, Friday, Oct. 23—Afternoon.

Cotton quiet; Tres Ordinaire, 137f.

ANTWERP, Friday, Oct. 23.

Petroleum dull; Standard White, 5¾f.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 23.

Barley firmer, Linseed Cakes firm. Clover Seed nominal.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 23.

Bourse weaker. Rentes, 70f. 15c.

HAVRE, Friday, Oct. 23—Evening.

Cotton closed heavy at 137f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on spot.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 23.

Exchange has an advancing tendency; on London, 15¼@15¾ ℔ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 4@4½ ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 5@6 ℔ cent. premium; 60 days' sight, in currency, 23@22 ℔ cent. discount; short sight, 22@21 ℔ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 23.

Eastern Exchange firmer at 1-10 off buying, and 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR dull and declined 15c.@25c.; Spring Extra, $5 25@$7. WHEAT declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 34@$1 35½, and No. 2 at $1 25@$1 26½. CORN quiet at 89¼c.@89½c. for No. 1, and 87c.@88c. for No. 2; Rejected, 85c. OATS declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 48c.@48¼c.; Rejected, 46c.@46½c. RYE dull at $1 20@$1 21¼ for No. 1, and $1 15@$1 16 for No. 2. BARLEY declined 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 80@$1 81; Rejected, $1 50@$1 52. HIGHWINES weak and nominal; buyers at $1 10; sellers at $1 12. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK—New, $28 50@$30; Old, $29. LARD, 16¾c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS quiet. Cattle easier, at $3 37½@$4 25 for common Cows; $4 50@$5 50 for good Cows and Choice packing Steers, and $3 75@$6 25 for light and good shipping Cattle. LIVE HOGS dull and nominally declined 15c.@25c. Lake FREIGHTS quiet, at 9½c.@10c. on Wheat, 9c. on Corn and 7½c.@7¾c. on Oats to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 111,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 123,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye, 25,000 bushels Barley, 9,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 163,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 104,000 bushels Oats, 33,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Live Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 23.

COTTON in good demand and firmer; Middlings, 22¾c.; sales, 4,500 bales; receipts, 4,614 bales; sales of the week, 12,200 bales; receipts, gross, 24,533 bales; net, 23,414 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2,100 bales; to the Continent, 1,125 bales; coastwise, 3,732 bales; exported to the Continent Oct. 5, (omitted from the former report,) 2,153 bales; stock on hand, 63,777 bales. Sterling Exchange—Bank, 148; Commercial—no quotations. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 135¾. SUGAR and MOLASSES active, but unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 75@$7; Choice, $10@$13. CORN dull; Old, $1 05@$1 07½. OATS dull at 62c. BRAN, $1 20. HAY—Choice Western, 27c. PORK firm at $32 50.@$32 75. BACON firm, with a jobbing business; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD quiet at 20c.@22c.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR, 25c.@50c. lower; sales 1,500 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25@$9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50@$10 75 for White; $11 50@$11 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 1,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 63, and 400 do. at $1 65, and 360 do. at $1 67, and 360 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 93½. CORN quiet; sales 2,500 bushels No. 1 at $1 07@$1 09. OATS quiet at 68½c. BARLEY quiet and none offering. RYE held at $1 45 for Canada. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $36 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 14c.; Barley, 12c.; Rye, 13c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 25 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—62,000 bushels Wheat, 20,500 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Barley, 45,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—24,200 bushels Barley, 12,800 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Rye, 206,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 23.

TOBACCO dull and unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6@$6 25; Extra, $6 50@$7 50; Double Extra, $7 50@$8; Treble Extra to Fancy, $9 50@$10 50. WHEAT—Strictly Choice and Fancy Fall, $2 15@$2 30; Spring unchanged: Choice No. 2, $1 30@$1 31; No. 1, $1 33@$1 34. CORN—$1 00@$1 10 for Mixed and White. OATS dull at 45c.@51c. for common to good. BARLEY firm: Choice and Fancy Spring, $2 05@$2 15; Fall, $1 55@$1 60. RYE heavy at $1 20@$1 22. PORK dull at $31 25@$31 50. BACON firm; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Shoulders, 13c.@13¼c. LARD dull at 18¾c.@19c. for tierce. WHISKY dull at $1 20@$1 23. CATTLE—Good and Choice, $5 50@$6, gross. SHEEP, $3@$5 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels; Rye, 3,800 bushels.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 23.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 18,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 290,000 bushels; Rye, 102,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 105,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; asking 22c. on Wheat, 18c. on Corn and 13c. on Oats to New-York; no engagements are reported. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT sluggish and lower; sales 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. CORN dull; a few samples were shown; the only sales were 7,800 bushels at $1 02, and car lots at $1 03@$1 04. OATS inactive and nominally 62c. RYE lower; nominally $1 32. BARLEY lower; sales 3,000 bushels Canada on private terms—about $2 18. Other articles dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR dull and lower; sales of Family at $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT dull at $1 75 for No. 1. CORN dull at 86c.@87c. OATS firm at 58c. for No. 1, and 59c.@60c. for White. RYE dull and nominal. COTTON in fair demand at 23c. for Middling. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged; sales 65 hhds. WHISKY dull at $1 15. MESS PORK nominally unchanged; the stock is entirely exhausted. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders offered at 11c.; Sides at 13½c.; Green Shoulders sold easy at 12½c. BACON active; sales of Clear Sides, 200 hhds., at 16¾c.@17c. Shoulders sold at 13c. LARD offered at 18c. Gold, 134¾. Exchange firm.

TOLEDO, Friday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR quiet. White WHEAT unchanged; Winter Red and Spring declined 2c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $2 22@$2 23; Amber, $1 78; No. 1 Red, $1 77; No. 1 Spring, $1 42. CORN firmer at an advance of 1½c.; sales of No. 1 at 94½c.@95c. OATS easier at 55½c. for No. 1. RYE declined 4c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 26. BARLEY quiet. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 23.

COTTON, 25c.@26c. for Middling. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 20c.; Refined, 29¼c.@29½c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and declining. FLOUR inactive and drooping; Northwestern Extra Family, $8@$8 75; Winter Wheat Extra Family, $9@$11. WHEAT very dull; Red, $2 05@$2 15; Amber, $2 20@$2 25. RYE in fair demand at $1 65. CORN scarce and held firmly; Yellow, $1 30; Mixed Western, $1 27@$1 28. OATS in good demand at 74c.@75c. WHISKY dull at $1 25.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 23.

TOBACCO—Sales 28 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $5 50@$13; Owen County Cutting Leaf, $16 75@$23. COTTON, 23c. Superfine FLOUR, $6 25. WHEAT, $1 80@$2. CORN—Old, in bulk, 95c. OATS, 54c.@55c. RYE, $1 40. MESS PORK, $31@$31 25. LARD, 19½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16⅝c.@16½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. Raw WHISKY, free, $1 18@$1 20.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 23.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands nominally 26c. FLOUR in better demand, but prices unchanged. WHEAT dull; Prime to Choice at $2 45@$2 60; other grades unchanged. CORN firm; receipts small; Old White, $1 25@$1 28; Yellow, $1 25@$1 28. OATS dull at 70c.@78c. RYE firm at $1 45@$1 60. PROVISIONS unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR declining; City Double Extra, $6 75@$7. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 35@$1 35½ for No. 1, and $1 23@$1 23½ for No. 2. OATS steady at 51c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 99½c. RECEIPTS—300 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Friday, Oct. 23.

COTTON is firm, with a good demand; sales 1,500 bales; Middling, 22¾c.@23c.; receipts, 981 bales; receipts of the week, 6,630 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,621 bales; to France, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 1,765 bales; sales, 5,550 bales; stock, 19,846 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Oct. 23.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 5,169 bales; sales, 4,200 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,909 bales; stock, 6,299 bales. Market opened firm at ¼c. advance, and closed quiet; Middlings, 23c.; exports, coastwise, 1,020 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, Oct. 23.

COTTON—Receipts for the week, 3,816 bales; exports, to New-York, 2,090 bales; to New-Orleans, 52 bales; stock, 9,264 bales; sales, 1,617 bales; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.@15⅞c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR, $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT quiet; good shipping, $1 80@$1 87½. Legal Tenders, 73¼.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 23.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26⅜; Reading Railroad, 49¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅛. Gold, 136.

[Advertisement.]

H. T. HELMBOLD's

REMARKS FROM PRACTICAL OBSERVATION.

It is frequently remarked by persons passing my establishment that it is a monument to the merits of advertising. To these same persons I would here state that the great confidence I had in the merit of my articles inspired me to do so. It has now been but five years since I left my native city, where I had labored assiduously for a period of thirteen years. This is known to all the enterprising residents of that city, many of whom remember me from my starting point. A great number are now residents of the metropolis, who, I trust, can vouch for the correctness of any statement I may make.

[Advertisement.]

One Cold after another, will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT one always prompt, thorough and efficacious. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Adjoining Metropolitan Hotel.

Prescriptions accurately compounded. Drugs and Chemicals. Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes. A fine assortment of French, English, and nothing but the best American Perfumery. Helmbold's fluid extracts, Buchu and Sarsaparilla.

These remedies are compounded by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of eighteen years' experience, and adopted by physicians in their own cases and in their practice for the past "ten years."

The proprietor trusts that his mode of conducting the business, viz.; advertising, may not be objectionable to the faculty.

Having great confidence in the articles I prepare, and believing it to be of great advantage to acquaint the community of their merits, I have resorted to the above course. Many, if not all, druggists have articles of their own that they claim to be meritorious. Each have their own ideas in regard to disposing of same, but I do not believe there is one among them who, having as good a remedy as mine, would hesitate to resort to the same means. I shall not, however, prescribe, or endeavor to substitute my own remedies when others are called for.

Every article purchased warranted to be of the best material. The assistants average an experience of over eight years in the best Broadway stores, and every prescription is read by two of the assistants before compounding, and, as an additional security, is checked before delivery. I will not have those in my employ in this department whom I would not trust with my business or my life.

The approbation and patronage of the faculty, and of the public, is respectfully solicited.

Rest assured, nothing shall be neglected to deserve the same. Very respectfully yours,

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist.

[Advertisement.]

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New-York, next the Metropolitan Hotel. Store open at all hours, and the originator of keeping open

ALL NIGHT.

Why is it that H. T. HELMBOLD does the largest drug and prescription business in the City, if not in the United States? *Answer.*—Because his business is conducted on purely independent principles.

This is in all probability the only store in the United States where physicians and the customers are charged alike for all they desire.

My course in this particular has received the indorsement of the most distinguished of the medical faculty. My customers are not to be taken away from me! I have the best of drugs; the best of talent (and pay the best price for it;) have the best store; the best assortment; always open and ready to accommodate, and perfectly responsible.

Never making any mistakes in compounding prescriptions day or night. Wide awake at all times, conducting business on the cash principle, asking or granting credit to none. I am perfectly responsible, and my customers and neighbors know it; and while the approbation of all the faculty would be agreeable to me, *prima facie* evidence like this is not to be overcome.

My store is kept open for no cliques; it is for the public benefit, and the patronage of all is respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

H. T. HELMBOLD

DRUGGIST, NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Manufacturer of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, submits the following from Dispensatory of the United States, published by Wood & Bache:

SEE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF BUCHU—FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROPERTIES.—The odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu is gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

It is given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the prostate gland and retention or incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the *King and Queen's Journal*.

See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

Millions of bottles of the remedy have been sold. Those desiring to know if my remedy compares with the above can readily do so, by purchasing a bottle; if they are afflicted they will find it a good investment.

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists, 9th and Browning sts.,
Philadelphia.

The proprietor has been induced to insert the above, knowing that there is a prejudice existing in the minds of many against using advertised medicines; but they can rest assured that if I know of a better remedy for these affections, I have sufficient intelligence, after eighteen years' experience, to adopt the best.

I am to the afflicted their humble servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

[Advertisement.]

For years KNOX, the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, has employed ingenuity and skill in the construction of appropriate head covering for gentlemen. He has at last mastered all the minute details, and now produces the most durable, elegant and fashionable Hat in the City.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Baltimore*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4. P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Merrimack, for St. Thomas and Brazil—Mrs. J. D. Rivera, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Vasques, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brambier, Hallowell Dickinson, Joseph Queale and son, Henry Percy, Thos. Tyson, Henry Adams, Thomas Hutchinson, Mrs. Simmons, Miss Jane Kieruff, G. W. Smith, Miss Rivera, P. M. Schousbon, F. Dreeves, Dr. Holm, A. C. Morrish, Dr. A. P. Ciere, J. Roche, H. A. Tobay, A. Valdiriese, Mrs. M. Law, A. Thuries, Henry C. Holbert, Wm. A. Holbert, Capt. Arrowsmith, P. Poirier, H. J. Crandall, J. S. de Agredo, Ferrera Canzieglio, Master Canzieglio, Alexander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart and child, E. J. Trapier, M. W. Trapier, James Lyle.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 21 | Sun sets..... 5 07 | Moon sets.... 12 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 42 | Gov. Island. 2 31 | Hell Gate .. 3 53

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Merrimack, Zimmerman, Rio Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia; Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Garibaldi, Berry, San Francisco, Calvin Adams.

Barks Eva H. Fisk, Emmey, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Ocean Home, Brandt, Matanzas, J. E. Ward.

Brig Aspen, (Br.,) Shegly, Plaster Cove, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Ottawa, (Br.,) Ellis, St. John's, N. F., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Belem, (Braz.,) Luid, Para, C. Ludmann & Co.; A. Denike, Crane, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. L. & L. C. Adams, Adams, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; L. Warren, Ireland, Washington, N. C.; J. W. Maitland, Leighton, Boston, D. Babcock; America, Reynolds, Bristol, H. W. Jackson.

Sloop Express, Liddell, Perth Amboy; Oriental, Dyer, Orient, G. K. Hackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Fah Kee, Steele, Bermuda 3½ ds., in ballast and 5 passengers to J. N. Harvey.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Doris, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Bark Arletta, (of Searsport,) Colcord, Antwerp 36 ds., with mdse. to R. P. Buck & Co. Had strong variable winds during the entire passage. Sept. 10, in lon. 15 W., encountered a heavy gale from the westward, which lasted 4 days, during which shipped several heavy seas, which stove bulwarks and did other slight damage.

Bark Paris, Jones, of and from Glasgow 36 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Sept. 27, lat. 49 30, lon. 33, encountered a heavy gale from S. W., which lasted 30 hours, during which stove rail, bulwarks, skylights and two boats on the davits; at the same time washed overboard Thomas Turnbull, first mate; Andrew Ritchie, second mate, and Henry Stevens, carpenter, and injured two others of the crew badly.

Bark Fraden, (Norw.,) Ingebrethen, Cardiff Sept. 10, with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Gleaner, (of St. John's, N. F.,) ——. Labrador 23 ds., with fish to R. P. Currie. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Two Brothers, (of St. John, N. B.,) Semestey, Labrador 23 ds., with fish to R. P. Currie. Has had heavy S. W. and N. W. winds almost the entire passage. Sld. in co. with brig Gleaner, (Br.,) for New-York.

Brig Ben Nevis, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had strong N. W. and S. E. winds the entire passage.

Brig Birchard & Torrey, Frisbee, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Brig W. H. Parker, Parker, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Nautilus, (N. G.,) Davids, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Edye & Brock. Crossed the Equator Sept. 24, in lon. 38. Has had fine weather up to Hatteras, and has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. E. winds. Sept. 17, lat. 19 S., lon. 31 07, spoke bark Wm. Cobton, (Br.,) fm. Lyme-regis for Kurrachee, 34 ds. out.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Port Jefferson.
Schr. New Globe, Pray, Providence.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Smith, Stonington.
Schr. Julia A. Garrison, Smith, Boston.
Schr. Dr. Wm. Power, Hawkins, New-Haven.
Schr. Josephine, Ball, New-Haven.
Schr. S. S. Thompson, Thompson, Providence.
Schr. Gipsey, Hodgdon, Fall River.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Gloucester, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Pauline, Edwards, New-Haven.
Schr. Fannie Hazard, Chase, Hartford.
Schr. Messenger, Smith, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Boraboo, Johnson, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.
Schr. Sallie S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Pawtucket.
Schr. Sarah Laverne, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. J. B. Bleecker, York, Stonington.
Schr. Josephine B. Knowles, Mott, Providence.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Fall River.
Schr. Lizzie D., Miller, Gloucester, with fish to Stinson & Co.
Schr. Lizzie, Frambes, Philadelphia, for Fall River.
Schr. Caroline C. Smith, Phillips, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. J. M. Taylor, Wolf, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. A. Hammond, Paine, Rondout, for Fall River.
Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Rondout, for Hartford.
Schr. Alice E. Noyes, Baker, Rondout, for Pawtucket.
Schr. Light Boat, Achorn, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Richmond, Guptil, Rondout, for Portland.
Schr. Pallas, French, Rondout, for Danvers.
Schr. George W. Rogers, Smith, Rondout, for New-London.
Schr. Annie, Bright, Rondout, for Roslyn.
Schr. D. T. Willetts, Brown, Rondout, for Norwich.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Rondout, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Rondout, for Nantucket.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. George Hotchkiss, Rackett, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Coaster, Jones, Rondout, for Bridgeport.
Schr. J. G. Baldwin, Baker, Rondout, for Middletown.
Schr. William Jones, Keene, Rondout, for Portland.
Schr. Connecticut, Stephens, Rondout, for Stonington.
Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Rondout, for Pawtucket.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Albany, for Stamford.
Schr. Maria E. Hearn, Morrell, Albany, for Stamford.
Schr. Tryall, Soule, Albany, for New-Bedford.
Schr. David Nelson, Lockwood, Albany, for Port Chester.
Schr. Joseph, McCathy, Poughkeepsie, for Portland.
Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, Poughkeepsie, for Wareham.
Schr. Phoenix Shaler, Port Johnson, for Hartford.
Schr. C. Hadden, Wright, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.
Schr. Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Sunnyside, Sacket, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Delphi, Allen, Newburg, for Boston.
Schr. Essex, Nickerson, Newburg, for Fall River.
Schr. John R. Brick, Wilson, Newburg.
Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Hudson, for Fall River.
Schr. Otronto, Emmet, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. D. Gillespie, Cochran, of and from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.
Schr. Wild Hunter, (of Parrsboro,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Schr. Atlantic, Lockhart, of and from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Schr. Statesman, Colson, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. Hopewell, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pye, Harvey, N. B., 16 ds., with lumber and lath to P. I. Nevius & Sons.
Schr. Charles H. Northam, Pelton, Elizabethport, for Middletown.
Schr. Minnesota, Phinney, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Alexandria.
Schr. Louisa Birdsall, Tripple, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.
Schr. M. M. Neil, Snow, Elizabethport, for Dorchester.
Schr. Ann Elizabeth, French, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.
Schr. Oregon, Kimball, Elizabethport, for New-London.
Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunse, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Tantamount, Jones, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr. M. J. Langhton, Langhton, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Gates & Co.
Schr. Massachusetts, Henderson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.
Schr. Emma Verrell, Hall, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.
Schr. John M. Clayton, Adams, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to Stinson & Co.
Schr. Empire, Ferguson, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber for Rondout.
Schr. H. C. Cady, Roberts, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Sarah A. Hoffman, Fisher, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Wm. K. Jackson, Williams, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. L. & F. B. Jones, Jones, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Julia F. Gamage, Hicks, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.
Schr. Cornelia, Henderson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.
Schr. Martha Janes, Young, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.
Schr. Montano, Sawyer, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, Addison, Me., 10 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. Hannah D., Chase, Plymouth, with lumber to Waydell & Co.
Schr. Ruth S. Hodgdon, Hall, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.
Schr. James Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Cornelia, Brown, Calais via Providence.
Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Fall River.
Schr. R. H. Daly, Lanphear, Providence.
Schr. Charles Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.
Schr. Benj. Butler, Fowler, Providence.
Schr. Siak, Johnson, Providence.
Schr. Wm. H. Rowe, Whittemore, Providence.
Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.
Schr. Chlotilda, Hill, Connecticut River.
Schr. Emma, Baker, Boston.
Schr. R. E. Pecker, Louter, Boston.
Schr. Mary Stanton, Hall, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. A. J. Decker, Phillips, Providence.
Schr. Samuel Lewis, Wood, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Griffin, Davis, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Comstock, Ryder, Norwich.
Schr. Wm. E. Jones, Knox, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Geo. P. Williams, Tucker, New-London.
Schr. Anna, Wilson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Balsora L. Sherman, Penny, Boston.
Schr. J. Tinker, Stanley, Providence.
Schr. John, Gibson, Bangor via Bridgeport.
Schr. Alice B., Parker, Boston.
Schr. Henrietta, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Ellen Wait, Parker, Boston.
Schr. Sarah L. Thompson, Hall, New-Haven.
Schr. A. B. Berry, Fish, Boston.
Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich.
Schr. Helen P., Terry, New-Haven.
Schr. Albert Treat, Sawyer, Bridgeport.
Schr. Lady Adams, Heany, Fall River.
Schr. Mary A. Lovell, Beebe, New-Haven.
Schr. E. E. Potter, Mott, New-Haven.
Schr. Joseph Hall, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Isabel Thompson, Prescott, Providence.
Schr. John Hickey, Chase, New-Haven.
Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, Smith, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Martha Nelson, Brown, Providence.
Schr. Ida L. Thayer, Smith, Bridgeport.
Schr. Uriah & Tabitha, Gibson, Saybrook.
Schr. John Goodspeed, Dart, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Triumph, Cole, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. C. Lozier, Smith, Boston.
Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. H. J. Raymond, Bennet, New-Haven.
Schr. Joseph, Corwin, New-Haven.
Schr. Artist, Raynor, Sandwich.
Schr. Ida, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Ella Hay, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. Silas Brainerd, Wells, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. L. Hess, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Walter H. Thorndike, Hix, Portland.
Sloop Diligent, Winters, Elizabethport, for Riverhead.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Ships Tecumseh, Garibaldi and Young America, for San Francisco; Shakespeare, for Hamburg. Bark John Fyfe, for Havre.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 23—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Glaucus, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23—Cld. bark Rancagua, for Liverpool, with 2,200 bbls. of flour and 10,000 sacks of wheat; Helene, for Liverpool, with 20,000 sacks of wheat; ship Orion, for Philadelphia, with 40,000 sacks of wheat.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 23.—Arr. bark Ansdell, from Liverpool; steamer Charleston, from New-York.

Off the port—Steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore; ship Clara Ann, from Mexico for New-York, stopped for supplies.

Sld. steamer Farrall, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 23—Arr. ship John O. Baker, from Cape de Verdes; bark Haabet, from Stockholm; schr. Sophia, from Nassau.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The steamer Saxonia, from Hamburg, arrived at South West Pass this evening.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct 23.—The ship Two Brothers, of Portland, from Baltimore, for Savannah, struck on the wreck of the steamer Sheridan, off Body Island, and bilged. Wreckers have gone to her assistance.

Schr. Vrail, from Boston for Baltimore, put in in distress. She encountered a gale on the 17th, off Nantucket Shoals, lost mainsail, main boom and split sails. Seaman John Mullen, from Philadelphia, was washed overboard.

In Roads—Schrs. Willie, for Cardenas; A. F. Ames, Boston; Sparkling Sea, Clara Smith, M. Amden, Menawa, Helen, Mars, Clara, Trade Wind, Wake, Gundy, E. Reed, Benedict, and a fleet of coasters. Passed out—Brigs Daisy, Cork; New-Providence, Madeira; Annie, Porto Rico. Wind N. E.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Mozart, (N. G.,) Juncher, from Bremen, is in ballast, and consigned to Charles Luling & Co. Is awaiting orders inside Sandy Hook.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, Oct. 12, brig Napier, for New-York, to sail next day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

MOVILLE, Oct. 23.—The steamship Europa, from New-York Oct. 10, arrived here to-day, and sailed for Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 23.—The steamship Java, from New-York Oct. 14, arrived here to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

The steamship Hammonia, from New-York Oct. 13, arrived here at 4:30 P. M. to-day, on her way to Hamburg.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
A fine assortment, new designs.
RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,
NO. 919 BROADWAY, COR. 21ST-ST., NEW-YORK,
Importer of and dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c. JUST RECEIVED, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS FANCY GOODS.

DEVILS
MUST TREMBLE!
POOR MARSH!
POOR DR. DIXON!
BROUGHT TO THE ALTAR OF REPENTANCE FOR THEIR INIQUITOUS CONDUCT UNDER THE SEVERE AND EQUITABLE SCOURGES OF
DR. SHERMAN.

We feel some satisfaction in informing the public that these two shameless impostors, in their last meeting, evinced a spirit of contrition. They seem to think their occupation, like Othello's, is gone—their chances for selling the Radical Trick Truss diminished. The thousand complaints from their dupes, published in the newspapers, have satisfied the afflicted that they must seek elsewhere for relief, since one ruptured patient avails himself of the experience of another, and the Marsh Radical Trick Truss, with its chain of indescribable tortures, is avoided.

Their repentance may be understood from the following suggestive conversation:

DIXON—By Heavens, Marsh, it's too bad we've got ourselves in this d—d fix. What the devil's to be done? I had no idea Sherman would handle us in this rough manner.

MARSH—'Tis hard. I don't know what we'll do: the public seem to be siding with Sherman. I think we missed it, and cleared his way for a full sweep, for it seems all those who have tried the Radical Truss are running to him with complaints. We can hardly make people think much of it hereafter.

DIXON—Well, I'm sorry. I wish we had known what kind of a fellow Sherman was when we decided to write against him. I thought it would be easy enough to kill him off with one bold dash; but the fellow has completely turned the tables, and made us most ridiculous before the people.

MARSH—Yes, it is too bad; he has shown you up an ass, with your head in the halter, in ridiculing that affidavit of yours.

DIXON—Yes, and you were fool, pull-string Jack, thimble-rigger and overgrown puppy!

MARSH—Yes, that is so. I was foolish enough to claim to be a Newfoundland dog in one of my comparisons, and now my friends are all laughing at me, and give Sherman credit for the way he has handled me.

DIXON—I'm inclined to the same opinion. It seems to tickle my confreres to see me tangled up in this affair and dancing to the tune of knave and fool.

MARSH—That's true; it's too bad! for we've no way to get out of it.

DIXON—I tell you, we'll have to get some influential friend to speak to Sherman, and, if possible, reconcile him.

MARSH—Yes, that's right; do; if it's true, as I heard, his business has greatly increased from the proof he has given in this discussion of the efficacy of his Rupture Curative; there may be a chance to get out of it in this way. I know several who have abandoned our truss and taken his and praise it highly.

DIXON—That may be so. I have a friend who sends him a great many patients that I think will try and help us out of this scrape. He has a good deal of influence with Sherman, and I'll get him to see that if we apologize in a quiet way, the whole affair cannot be hushed up.

MARSH—If you can do that it will be a great thing, for he exposes the injuries from the use of the Radical Truss so pointedly that every one is horror-stricken from the bare idea of trying it, and I really must say, when I reflect of this mess we have gotten into, I feel like crying. It troubles me night and day.

DIXON—And I, too, Marsh, feel just as bad as you do, but I try to smother it.

MARSH—Well, as you suggest, get that friend of Sherman's to speak to him, and see what can be done. I can't bear the idea of making a public apology after getting such a terrible lashing, and yet we will have to do it unless we can work it up in some other way.

DIXON—Nor I, who have scourged so many with impunity in *The Scalpel*. Sherman is the only one who has turned the lash upon me.

MARSH—That's so; he's a bad antagonist! and we must get out of this scrape at any sacrifice. Don't delay; get your friend to see him at once, and I will come up in a day or two, to hear the result.

Reader, here you see the ridiculous position of two great scamps lamenting over the exposure of their scandalous conduct. They are both old enough to know better than to be guilty of the rascality for which they have been censured and rebuked by Dr. Sherman, whose character and inventions they made bold to attack in an unwarrantable, unlawful and disreputable manner. They are both men of means, and, unshorn of their villainy, make an appearance of respectability—money and jealousy were at the root of this evil design—Dixon, with his *Scalpel*, as a trumpet, tuned it to Marsh's desire for Marsh's money. Marsh, out of jealousy of the success of Dr. Sherman in relieving ruptured persons who had tried his Radical Truss, was prompted to pay Dixon to get up this trick, and lessen his chances of increasing popularity. The object failed them; they have been whipped, as unruly whelps should be, and brought to whine and piteously cringe for mercy for the gratification of every one, while Dr. Sherman's business has increased, and he has been congratulated by thousands for his masterly manner in showing them up, defending his inventions, and illustrating their superiority over anything else for the relief and cure of Ruptured persons.

Dr. SHERMAN is daily at his office, No. 697 Broadway, prepared to relieve and guarantee entire satisfaction to all Ruptured patients who may desire the aid of his experience in the application of his efficient remedies for the cure of Rupture in all its forms.

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Dr. J. A. SHERMAN,

Artistic Surgeon, respectfully offers his services in the application of his Rupture Curative Appliances, at his office,

No. 697 Broadway, Cor. 4th-st., N. Y.

The great experience of Dr. SHERMAN, resulting from his long and constant devotion to the treatment and cure of this disease, assures him of his ability to relieve all, without regard to the age of the patient or duration of the infirmity, or the difficulties which they may have heretofore encountered in seeking relief. Dr. SHERMAN, as Principal of the Rupture Curative Institute, New-Orleans, for a period of more than fifteen years, had under his care the worst cases in the country, all of which were effectually relieved, and many, to their great joy, restored to a sound body.

None of the pains and injuries resulting from the use of other Trusses are found in Dr. Sherman's appliances; and, with a full knowledge of the assertion, he promises greater security and comfort, with a daily improvement in the disease, than can be obtained of any other person or the inventions of any other person in the United States.

Prices to suit all classes. It is the only, as well as the cheapest, remedy ever offered the afflicted. Photographic likenesses of cases before and after treatment furnished on receipt of two three-cent stamps.

THE

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 30,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

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GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in Teas, Coffees, Mackerel, Flour, Sugars and all kinds of Groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray sts., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver, TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE DERBY ATHENÆUM,
AN ASSOCIATION DESIGNED TO PROMOTE LITERATURE AND ART.

This Association has been formed for the dissemination throughout the country of the

STANDARD PRODUCTIONS OF LITERATURE,

as well as artistic works of the highest class, at a moderate individual expense. It is thus proposed to assist the progress of our national knowledge and to elevate our national taste, while by a partial application of those principles which have generally insured the success of all coöperative and business Unions, the actual advantage of the immediate sales effected will be placed almost wholly in the hands of the purchasers.

GENERAL PLAN.

In accordance with this design the following plan has been adopted, and is submitted to the public, in full confidence that it cannot fail to receive their unhesitating sanction and support.

The management of the Athenæum will be under the direction and

IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION
OF MR. H. W. DERBY,

its Business Superintendent, and a council of five of its most prominent members, whose services are given to the patrons of the Athenæum, with the sole view of making it a thorough, and, at the same time, a permanent success.

A spacious book-store, with art galleries adjoining, has been established at

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in which the most valuable and prominent publications, in every branch of Literature and Science, with all the leading American Periodicals, will be sold at their publishers' lowest regular price. In addition to this,

EVERY PURCHASER TO THE AMOUNT OF FIVE DOLLARS

will be entitled to a certificate in the distribution of Works of Art, the management of the Athenæum guaranteeing that such distribution, which will be made in a method to be determined on hereafter, of which due notice will be given, shall take place within a period of time which shall not exceed four months.

In order that the public may judge of the value and high order of the Paintings and other works of Art which will be

AWARDED TO THE PURCHASERS

at the First Distribution, they have been placed upon FREE EXHIBITION AT THE GALLERIES OF THE ATHENÆUM,

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ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

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COMPANY
OF THE
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PHILADELPHIA,

Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary and Actuary.

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It is a National Company, Chartered by Special Act of Congress, 1868.
It has a Paid-Up Capital of $1,000,000.
It offers Low Rates of Premium.
It Furnishes Larger Insurance than other Companies for the same Money.
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JAY COOKE & CO., at No. 216 Broadway, new Park Bank Building, are General Agents for New-York State and Northern New-Jersey.

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TO THE RUPTURED!
BEWARE

Of the impostor who exacts and receives a five ($5) dollar examination fee from every person, who happens to be influenced and calls upon him, by reason of his abusive and scurrilous advertisements! But come direct to the old and well established Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church, and see their long list of names and references to persons who have been cured radically by them, and also the numerous letters from the most eminent surgeons in this country! No five dollar charge made for examination, and no humbuggery. A female attendant for ladies.
MARSH & CO.,
No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

RADICAL CURES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17, 1868.

Dr. S. N. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York:

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to state that your treatment of my case of Hernia and Hydrocele combined has proved successful. More than a year ago I learned through Prof. Willard Parker, of your City, of your successful treatment of such cases, and on application to you, was supplied with your "RADICAL CURE TRUSS," which was fitted to the parts, and has been worn strictly according to your directions for about one year. I am now happy to say that I consider myself sound and well, there being no appearance of the difficulty left. Earnestly recommending your Truss and treatment to all in need of such aid,
I am very truly,
Your obt. servt.,
JAS. C. GORDON,
Providence. R. I.

MCCONNELLSVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1868.

Messrs. MARSH & CO.:

The Truss you fitted me with has effected a radical cure of hernia. WM. MILHOUS, M. D.

Messrs. MARSH & CO.:

Please send me a Truss as per measure. It gives me pleasure to state that Radical Cures have been effected in every case in my care for many years by the application of your Truss. Yours truly,
JOHN T. LEWIS, M. D.
CARROLTON, Ky., Feb. 6, 1868.

DR. MARSH'S
RADICAL CURE TRUSS.
ALL KINDS OF TRUSSES,
ELASTIC STOCKINGS,
SHOULDER BRACES,
SUPPORTERS,
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Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Hip Disease and all other Physical Deformities, made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York; MARSH, BOWLES & CO., No. 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera-house, and S. N. MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 3 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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STOCK IS LARGE, NEW AND UNRIVALED FOR CHEAPNESS.
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CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS, PLATED WARE, FIRE-IRONS, FENDERS, COAL VASES, SCUTTLES, PLATE-WARMERS, &c. COOKING UTENSILS in greatest variety, at lowest prices. LEWIS & CONGER, No. 601 Broadway.

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MEEKS'
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PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.
New and original designs, now ready for the Fall trade. Strangers visiting the City will find it to their advantage to visit the oldest establishment in the trade, and will be liberally dealt with.
All goods warranted.

BEEBES RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Right Rev. Dr. CUMMINS, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. Dr. RICHARD NEWTON, Rector of the Church of Epiphany, Philadelphia, will preach at 7½ P. M. in the chapel at the corner of Clinton and Livingston sts.

At the old St. Ann's, corner of Sands and Washington sts., Right Rev. ALFRED LEE, Bishop of Delaware, will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. NEWTON will preach in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock to the children.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881 and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

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STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase or GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale or INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

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Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

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STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

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BANKERS,

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ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

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This Company have an exclusive grant to lay submarine cables from Canton to Twin-tsin, (the seaport of Pekin,) connecting all the ports on the Asiatic Coast, whose foreign commerce AMOUNTS TO OVER THOUSAND MILLIONS ANNUALLY. The Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York with a capital of $5,000,000 shares, $100 each. A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 cash, $15 Nov. 1, balance in monthly installments of $2 50 per share. THE ADVANTAGES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOV. 20 NEXT. For circulars, maps and full information apply to

Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

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H. B. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.

Messrs. DONAHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

C. F. DAVIS, City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.

And at the office of the Company.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 18 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on approved collaterals.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid on MONDAY, the 2d day of Novemoer, 1868, by Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house. The transfer books will be closed SATURDAY, Oct. 3, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller,

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1868.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1868.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—PROposals will be received in writing at this office for the purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., and continuing for ten consecutive business days. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $250,000, and the whole or any part thereof, not less than $5,000, will be awarded to the highest bidder. Proposals will be received from 11 to 12 o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made, must accompany each offer. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.

A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the Cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

PACIFIC RAILROAD, OF MISSOURI, SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, having completed the purchase of Five Millions of Missouri state Sixes, from proceeds of sales of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, and having paid them over in discharge of all its indebtedness to the State, now offers through the undersigned about $1,500,000 more of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds due in 1888. Coupons payable February and August; the proceeds to be applied to payment of Bonds about maturing, which will then leave the entire debt of the road $7,000,000 in Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, the annual interest upon which will be $420,000 in Gold, while the net receipts for the present year will exceed $1,200,000.

The Road runs from St. Louis to Kansas City—283 miles. Price for the present, par, and accrued interest in currency.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD first Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 87 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 188, 227, 336, 189, 100, 246, 231, 225, 226, 400, 25, 466, 388, 440, 450, 392, 538, 43, and 183, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE NATIONAL FILTERING OIL COMPANY, No. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, for the election of officers and a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Van Anden File Company, for the election of Directors, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the office of the Company, No. 80 Beekman-st.

E. CROLIUS, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE SHIAWASSEE MILLS COMPANY, held Oct. 15, 1868, G. A. ST. JOHN was elected President, D. L. MILLARD, S. DAKAIN and G. A. ST. JOHN, Directors, and A. E. BROWNELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. E. BROWNELL, Secretary.

GREENE COUNTY, NEW-YORK STATE, Seven per cent. bonds wanted by GEORGE and SAMUEL BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

Office No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICES: 1227 Broadway, New-York, 151 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Cash Capital, - -	$2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1868,	3,730,981 60
Liabilities, - - - -	126,453 15

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	114¾	114⅝	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110½	110⅝
Coupon, 1881..	115⅛	115⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68..	110⅝	111
5-20 Reg., '62....	106⅝	106⅞	10-40 Registered.	103⅞	104⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅛	113⅜	10-40 Coupon....	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	111⅛	111⅜	Gold.....	135	135⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111⅜	112	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	99⅛	99⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July....	110⅜	110⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.

BANKERS, PHILA'A, N.YORK

No. 3 Nassau-street, N. Y.,

Dealers in U. S. Bonds and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Receive accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms. Issue Drafts on London, Frankfort, &c.; also, Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit, available through Europe, on

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

OFFICE OF THE ISTHMUS CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.—Books of subscription for the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened on and after Monday, the second day of November next, at the office of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, No. 170 Broadway.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
CORNELIUS K. GARRISON,
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN,
RICHARD SCHELL,
Commissioners.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND BONDS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, FOR SALE AT 105, AND ACCRUED INTEREST, IN CURRENCY, BY HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, No. 14 Broad-st., CORN & AUFERMANN, No. 30 Broad-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING FUND Convertible Bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 444, 493, 549, 720, 740, 759, 791, 961, of $1,000 each, Nos. 2, 9, 43, of $500 each.

According to the terms of the Sinking Fund, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., are ready to pay them on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC H. KNOX,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 167 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 128 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 2d of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

W. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THIS DAY,
SATURDAY, Oct. 24,
At 10 o'clock,
ASSIGNEES' SALES IN BANKRUPTCY,
Consisting of
A STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

Embracing—
DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, &c., belonging to the estate of JACOB HOUGHTON, now in bankruptcy; sold by order of
JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., Assignee.
ALSO,
AN ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Belonging to the estate of JOCHIM AARON, now in bankruptcy; sold by order of
JOHN SEDDWICK, Esq., Assignee.
ALSO,
A STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, &c.,
Belonging to the estate of ALEXANDER LEVY, now in bankruptcy; sold by order of
PHILIP KOPPEE, Esq., Assignee.

In addition to the above we we will sell a regular assortment of DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS, Including
200 CASES
LADIES' FALL HATS,
Comprising—
The latest Fall and Winter styles, in Straw, Plush, Silk, Velvet and Felt, for women's, misses' and children's wear.

The above forms a very important sale, to which the special attention of buyers is directed.

Catalogues and goods now ready.

W. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 132 Church-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 83 Liberty-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a family going abroad, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets; carved rosewood and black walnut parlor, dining-room and bedroom suites; French-plate pier and mantel mirrors; rosewood and black walnut etageres; centre tables, lounges, extension tables, hair and feather mattresses, bolsters and pillows, crockery and glassware.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
A carved rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Driggs Patent Piano Company.
Mahogany six-pocket billiard table, with cues, counters, &c.
A BEAUTIFUL DARK CHESTNUT HORSE, sound and kind, free from all tricks or vice, 15½ hands high, and an excellent single-horse.
A WOOD BROTHERS' WAGON in first-class order.
A SINGLE HARNESS made by Wood & Gibson.

COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers,
Late clerks with J. C. McGuire & Co., southwest corner of Pennsylvania av. and 11th-st., Star Building.

VALUABLE FOUNDRY AT AUCTION.—We will sell at public auction on the premises on the 12th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., that valuable property situated in the City of Washington, D. C., and known as the "Eagle Iron Works."

This property is located in the business centre of the city and contains 42,000 square feet of ground, with machine, pattern, blacksmith and boiler shops, and also a first-class foundry, including all the necessary machines, tools, patterns and fixtures for an establishment of this kind.

Terms made known at sale. All conveyances and revenue stamps at the cost of the purchaser. A cash deposit required at time of sale.

COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers,
Washington, D. C.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH AVS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the handsome three-story and attic high-stoop brick house and lot No. 245 West 25th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. House is 20 by about 45 feet in depth, in good order, and has the conveniencies, with independent walls both sides; lot 20 feet 9 inches. The property is rented until May 1, 1869, at $3,000 per annum. For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 17 EAST 41ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST 41ST-ST.—The elegant first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 17 East 41st-st., north side, between 5th and Madison avs. House 22x55, with two-story extension of 16x3 feet; has inlaid floors and hard wood trimmings, and is in splendid order throughout. Possession on delivery of the deed. Lot 22x92 feet 3 in.

For maps and permits apply to the Auctioneers. No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 80 YORK-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

YORK-ST.—The first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar house and lot No. 80 York-st., Brooklyn, south side, between Adams and Jay sts.; house 20x32 feet, in good order, recently painted, and contains gas and water throughout; immediate possession will be given; lot 20x100 feet.

For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FRANKFORT-ST., formerly known as the "Old Fewter Mug Beer-house."—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property known as No. 7 Frankfort-st., near Chatham-st. There is a two-story brick house on the front, and a three-story brick house on the rear of the lot.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The premises will be sold subject to a lease, which expires on 1st May next, at $2,500 per annum, payable monthly in advance. For further particulars inquire of S. F. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE—PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF 1,500 ACRES OF LAND, on the Hudson River below Garrison's, near West Point.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Garrison's, 1,500 acres of land on the Hudson River, below Garrison's, 570 acres of fine river and wood land front. The land will be sold in parcels. For further particulars and maps, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GEO. COOK will sell by auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Salesroom No. 101 Liberty-st., genteel household furniture, &c.; parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites; bookcases, lounges, easy chairs, centre and library tables, clocks, china, bronzes, vases, figures, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale.

SIXTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, 1868.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN B. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock noon,

50,000 TONS

of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabeth, N. J., during November, 1868.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

LEGAL SALE.—STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRcuit Court, Milwaukee County.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Charles Butler and others.—By virtue of a judgment rendered in the above entitled cause, I shall offer and sell at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, in the County of Winnebago, in the State of Wisconsin, on the tenth (10th) day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, two hundred and forty sections of land, (240 acres of land, more or less) granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fond du Lac northerly to the State line, being the lands first selected by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company under such grant.—Dated Oct. 19, 1868.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.

G. BOUCK, Plaintiff's Attorney, Oshkosh, Wis.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1868.

RESOLVED, THAT A DIVIDEND OF Six 66-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which Four Per Cent. shall be paid to stockholders on and after 2d November, proximo, and the balance, Two 66-100 Per Cent., shall be paid on their behalf for State, County and City taxes assessed upon them as shareholders; and that the transfer books be closed from the 17th instant to the 3d proximo.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Six Cents a share, payable on and after the 2d day of November next, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of November.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared this day, payable on and after the first day of November next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 1.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GUARDIAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 164 Chatham-st., New-York,
PAYS SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
VICTOR M. RICE, President.

WM. M. TWEED, } Vice-Presidents.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, }
WM. L. ELY, Secretary.

N. B. A large sum of money to loan on United States, State and Real Estate securities.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,166 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
free from Government tax.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV. corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT, NO. 117 22D-ST., NEAR 4TH-av., calls attention to his beautiful sets of teeth on fine gold, at $40; platina, $30; coralite, from $12 to $25; extracting, under gas, without pain.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, sickness; medicines for all diseases.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,

Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.

NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE,

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES; NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway: Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils will be taken care of by the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL,

Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.

The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.

The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 26 East 21st-st.,

Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 33th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON,

for four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. S. P. Jencks. Number limited.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.

F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,

will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 5.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and Music. Higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,123. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Ross, London, Conn. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—Environs of Hartford, Conn.—Rev. CHAS. B. PRINCE, A. M., Principal, and graduate of a large stone house and nineteen acres of land. It is pleasantly diversified, and well ornamented with evergreen, deciduous and fruit trees. The number of pupils is quite limited. The Winter Term will begin on the 1st of November next.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st, reopened MONDAY Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A family school for twenty boys. Home comforts, kind care and thorough teaching. Term begins Sept. 15.

S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASsical SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding school for both sexes. Students received Oct. 26. For circulars, &c., address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A HOME AND INSTRUCTION FOR three or four children, with an experienced lady, one hour and a half from the City. Address M. C. W., Upper Piermont, N. Y.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE New-York Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., will open Nov. 2. For announcement apply to Dr. E. BLACKWELL, Secretary of the Faculty.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Special preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.

S. T. FROST, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H. O. NASH, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMmar-School.—With primary departments, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

FOREIGN

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all amendments to Aug. 1, 1868.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857) shall be and are hereby severally divided into Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said Election Districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Liberty, Gold and Fulton streets, and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within John-street, New Bowery and Frankfort-street.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and Chambers-street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Canal-street, West Broadway and Warren-street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and Warren-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall consist of that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers street.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall consist of that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Charlton, Hudson and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10.—The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, College-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick-street.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Clarkson, Leroy and Bedford streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Barrow-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the northwesterly side of West Fourteenth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Christopher-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street, the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northeasterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second-street, North River, One Hundred and Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, North River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into fourteen Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk, Grand and Suffolk streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Suffolk, Grand and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Norfolk, Division and Clinton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Broome and Ridge streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome, Clinton, Division and Ridge streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Division and Pitt streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Pitt, Rivington and Willett streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington and Columbia streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Columbia, Rivington and Cannon streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Cannon, Rivington and Lewis streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Lewis, Rivington and Goerck streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Goerck, Rivington and East streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Goerck, Delancey and East streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott, Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre and Grand streets, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry-street, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleven Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal streets.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Norfolk, Division and Clinton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Broome and Ridge streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome, Clinton, Division and Ridge streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Division and Pitt streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Pitt, Rivington and Willett streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington and Columbia streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Columbia, Rivington and Cannon streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Cannon, Rivington and Lewis streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Lewis, Rivington and Goerck streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Goerck, Rivington and East streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Goerck, Delancey and East streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D and Second-street.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D and Third-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C and Fifth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenue B and Avenue C and Eighth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, East River, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, including Ward's Island.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River, Third-avenue, and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, including Randall's Island.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, East River, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, including Ward's Island.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River, Third-avenue, and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, including Randall's Island.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Forty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Forty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Forty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Forty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Fiftieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Fifty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Fiftieth-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Fifty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fifty-second-street.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Fifty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Fifty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Sixtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Sixty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Sixtieth-street.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Sixty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and Sixty-second-street.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Sixty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Houston streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Houston and Second streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Third streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Fourth streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Houston streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Houston and Second streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Third streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Fourth streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Houston streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Houston and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into nineteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, the East River, Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, the East River, Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, the East River, Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying